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28 October 1983

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2864

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SLOWDOWN OF OIL EXPLORATION EFFORTS REPORTED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 21 Sep 83 p 8

[Text]

According to a recent study prepared by Swiss-based *Petroconsultants* the number of new exploratory wells completed on the Atlantic seaboard (from Senegal to Angola) in the first quarter this year dropped to 26, compared to 36 in the same period last year. In Nigeria only three new wells were completed in the first quarter compared to eight in the same period in 1982. Exploratory drilling has practically halted in Congo and Cameroon. Only the Ivory Coast and Angola have maintained a good rate of wildcat activity—Angola because of the abundance of promising prospects, the Ivory Coast mainly because *Phillips Petroleum* has increased its activity after a potentially exciting discovery at the end of last year.

Western oil companies have meanwhile squeezed better financial deals from a number of host governments. Earlier this year the six oil companies working in Nigeria negotiated a rise in their profit margins; *Elf-Aquitaine* and *Agip* have negotiated a better deal with the Congolese government; and in Angola *Elf* appears to be holding up the development of its second commercial field, *Pacassa*, until the government is willing to renegotiate its 1980 contract.

While risks in Africa are high, most of the oil companies' African operations are extremely profitable. *Elf*, for example, can get up to \$8 per barrel profit in Gabon and about \$5 in the Congo, compared to about \$2 per barrel in Nigeria and \$1 in the Middle East and North Sea. And *Texaco's* profit ratios from its offshore Block 2 in Angola are among the highest anywhere. The cost of oil discovery in Africa averages about 40 cents a barrel, compared to 50-60 cents in North America, 90 cents in the Far East and \$1.30 in South America. Only the Middle East is substantially cheaper than Africa.

Between now and the end of the century up to about 120 billion barrels of oil reserves and 400 trillion cubic feet of gas could be discovered. According to an *Agip* survey, however, exploration costs in Africa are likely to rise during the next two decades. Over the 1961-81 period an average of 11.7m barrels were found per wildcat. That could fall to under 6m barrels per wildcat from now to the end of the century. During the 1961-81 period it took some 4,500 new wildcats to discover about 50 billion new barrels of oil. *Agip* reckons it will take around 9,200 new wildcats in Africa to get to the same result in the next 20 years.

On the basis of current proven reserves Africa's maximum potential production capacity should peak at 3.8 billion barrels, or around 5m b/d, in 1985. By 2001, with newly discovered reserves and enhanced recovery techniques, African producers could reach an output of well over 7 billion barrels, or around 10m b/d. Provided future reserves projected in the *Agip* study are found, Africa could maintain its current rate of production for about 90 years, against only 30 years with presently identified reserves.

CSO: 3400/83

DISINTEGRATION OF ECONOMIES OF SAHEL NATIONS FEARED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 21 Sep 83 p 8

[Text]

The disintegration of most of the economies of the Sahel countries - Mauritania, Senegal, Cape Verde, Gambia, Mali, Upper Volta and Niger - is reaching alarming proportions. The slide has not been stemmed, let alone reversed, by the billions of dollars poured into the sub-region during the past decade by western industrialised countries, Arab countries and multinational companies.

Development efforts in the Sahel have been turned into a big and profitable business by local bureaucracies and large western corporations. In 1981, for example, foreign aid into the region totalled \$44 per Sahelian, against \$20 per capita in the rest of sub-Saharan Africa and only \$9 in Asia. Much of these funds were either squandered by local élites in conspicuous consumption or recycled back to Western Europe for the purchase of goods and services. While official figures show that Mali's economy is in a deep trough, never have there been so many limousines in Bamako. Mauritania has one of the highest rates of infant mortality on the continent, but casinos in Dakar and Las Palmas are packed with Mauritanian potentates. Senegal spends over \$2m a year on French champagne imports.

Foreign development assistance commitments for the Sahel between 1980 and 1982 averaged \$1.7bn, up 26% on the 1977-79 period. A good share of this aid has been earmarked for prestige schemes like the Senegal River Valley project (AC Vol 23 No 8), which hardly touches the mass of the population. Foreign donors seem to prefer plowing their funds into large-scale irrigation projects instead of basic rain-fed agriculture. Despite the fact that rain-fed farming supplies some 95% of local cereals, rain-fed agriculture receives less than 2% of the aid for irrigated cereals even though the track record for irrigation in the Sahel is dismal: one acre goes out of production because of lack of upkeep for every new acre brought under irrigation.

Meanwhile the gap between cereal output and food requirements is growing dangerously. Production of cereals like millet, sorghum and maize has stagnated around 5.6m tonnes per year (tpy), while the number of mouths to feed is continually growing. Grain imports into the Sahel are at present around 800,000 tpy, against only 400,000 tpy a decade ago. According to UN calculations the Sahel's population in 1980 was about 30m and will rise to around 55m at the turn of the century. Cereal import needs by then, if present trends continue, could be as high as 2.5-3m tpy. Few Sahelian states will then be able to afford imports. The potential disaster is compounded because agriculture has not been modernised, partly because of the accelerating rural exodus.

Livestock raising also fails to supply enough meat for domestic consumption, let alone export to richer coastal states like Ivory Coast, Togo, Nigeria and Cameroon. Milk imports have jumped five-fold over the past 10 years. Fish consumption by the Sahelian

population is tending to decline. Cash crops are also in trouble. Only Senegal and Gambia export groundnuts to any extent, but prices are low on the world market and the crop is now of dubious value. Cotton growing was the only area where there was a full-scale conversion to modern methods of production, not least because of multinational interest in the crop. After spectacular progress cotton output peaked in 1978 and has been dropping ever since.

Since independence in 1960 the growth rate for most Sahelian economies has been nil at best, or even negative. Not only does foreign aid supply funds for investment, but in some countries it covers part of domestic consumption. National economies do not even generate enough resources to preserve installed capacity. Hence a steady loss of capital.

Western governments have come to the aid of the Sahel mainly for political reasons: it is hoped that assistance will enable governments in power to keep their heads above water and thereby prevent destabilisation which could be favourable to Libyan President Muammar Gaddafi and the Soviet Union. Results have been far from brilliant. Only Senegalese military intervention prevented a radical regime from taking over in Banjul. Left-wing army officers have just seized power in Upper Volta. The situation in Mali and Niger remains precarious, while Mauritania just limps along.

Foreign aid also produces other negative results. If 65% of the aid channelled into the Sahel between 1976 and 1981 was in the form of grants, the remaining 35% was responsible for the region's soaring indebtedness. Thus in relationship to their revenue-producing potential, the debt level of Sahel countries is proportionately as high as countries such as Brazil and Mexico. Debt as a percentage of GNP is higher in Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal than in either Brazil or Mexico. Foreign debt has grown in the Sahel from \$1bn in 1975 to \$3.5bn in 1980 and an estimated \$5bn by mid-1983.

Badly directed aid has permitted Sahelian regimes to live artificially above their limited means. Much needed structural reforms, as a consequence, have not materialised. Essentially the malaise stems from the abandoning of the rural sector and the inability to define and introduce a system capable of better harnessing potential resources. Time is short. Tension is rising throughout the region ©

CSO: 3400/83

FRONTLINE STATES, LIBERATION MOVEMENTS DISENCHANTED WITH FRENCH DIPLOMACY

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 7 Sep 83 p 8

[Text]

FRANCE: SOUTHERN AFRICA MUDDLE. Leaders of the frontline states and the liberation movements in southern Africa are becoming increasingly disenchanted with France's diplomacy in the region. The election of President **François Mitterrand** spawned high hopes that a viable alternative to exclusive dependence on either the United States or the Soviet Union was emerging in Paris. The *Parti Socialiste* (PS) manifesto on Africa called for the isolation of South Africa and more support for the South African liberation movements. PS secretary-general **Lionel Jospin** even publicly called for sanctions against South Africa if it did not pull out of **Namibia**. The appointment of **Claude Cheysson** as foreign minister was also loudly applauded in southern African diplomatic circles as another indication that France was about to set out on an independent path.

Expectations in many southern African capitals have not been fulfilled. During the UNESCO-sponsored conference on Namibia in Paris earlier this year, a number of frontline state foreign ministers made no secret that France's credibility in the region was rapidly declining. To clarify the ambiguities in French southern African diplomacy, the frontline states are turning to the PS in the hope that it can convince the government to act with greater boldness. Jospin was even asked by southern African diplomats and liberation movement representatives at the Socialist International (SI) conference in Portugal in May to intervene on their behalf at the Elysée.

The lack of decisiveness in France's diplomacy in southern Africa is the result of two competing groups within the administration:-

- **Guy Penne**, the Elysée's *éminence grise* on African affairs, and his assistant, **Jean-Christophe Mitterrand**, have adopted a pro-American line of "constructive engagement" towards South Africa and support Washington's linkage of Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola; in this he is probably backed by **Georges Aussenil**, director of African affairs of the Quai d'Orsay, and France's representative in the five-nation western contact group. We understand that Penne regularly sees the South African ambassador in Paris.

- **Cheysson**, Jospin and the international affairs secretariat of the PS are convinced that France does not have to toe the US line and has the means of carrying forward an independent policy. They criticise France's decision to remain in the western contact group, saying that it provides the **Réagan** administration with a "progressive" sop. They reckon that France should pull out, even if certain frontline states do not wish it to.

In recent weeks intense infighting has been taking place to exercise control over French diplomacy towards southern Africa. **Cheysson**, in particular, is clearly riled at the extent to which **Penne** has recently projected himself. **Cheysson** has apparently abandoned a lot of policy-making and execution in francophone Africa to **Penne**. The struggle has recently surfaced on several

occasions. For example, Lue de la Barre de Nanteuil, French representative to the UNESCO conference on Namibia." He went on to criticise the lack of results of the contact group and lambast Pretoria's stalling tactics. Another skirmish took place for the nomination of a PS candidate for the senatorial elections for Frenchmen living abroad. Penne threw his weight behind **Pierre Marais**, *Le Monde* correspondent in Senegal, (and also his cousin), while Jospin put forward Jacques Hutzinger, PS secretary for international affairs. A third candidate in fact got the job - proof perhaps that Penne is by no means insuperable. (Nor has Penne figured much in the Chadian crisis).

The PS is playing a pivotal role in the continued attempt to organise a conference scheduled for January 1984 in Arusha (AC Vol 23 No 14) between the frontline states and the SI. But there has been little effort in its ranks to adopt a clear strategy towards South Africa. Party leaders have been remarkably low-keyed in their call for restrictive action against Pretoria. In the motion which Jospin is to submit to the PS congress next October in Bourgen-Bresse, southern Africa and the Middle East will be the unique foreign areas to be mentioned. We understand that three points will be stressed:-

- 1) The party is firmly opposed to the delivery of a new nuclear power plant to South Africa (AC Vol 23 No 22).
- 2) The profound nature of the South African regime will be analysed.
- 3) The need for a gradual disengagement of French interests from South Africa.

This is likely to further exacerbate the hard feelings between the Elysee and the party leadership.

Meanwhile Africanists within the administration take great pride in underlining their efforts to loosen ties with South Africa. They point out, for example, that Franco-South African trade in 1982 dropped to FF8.9bn, down 21% over 1981, and that French imports from South Africa slipped from FF5.4bn in 1981 to FF4.8bn last year. In fact it was only lower French imports of coal which accounted for a decline in imports - due to industrial recession rather than any change in policy. Non-coal imports were up 391%; and fruit rose about 50%.

French exports fell from FF5.8bn in 1981 to FF4.1bn last year, mainly the result of South African recession. French corporations, even those under government control, have not slowed their efforts to expand activity in South Africa since the socialists came to power in 1981. In spite of the uproar provoked by the revelations about a possible sale of a second French nuclear power plant to South Africa, **Guy Penne** has confirmed that the dossier is still open on this lucrative \$ 1bn deal.

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FOCUS ON ENERGY MEETING DESCRIBED

London VEST AFRICA in English 26 Sep 83 pp 2223-2224

[Article by Lyse Doucet: "Making the Most of Energy"]

[Text]

OIL executives, African energy ministers, and international consultants all agree on two points: that Africa has an abundance of energy reserves; and that governments must develop these reserves through integrated planning — based upon their country's overall development strategy and thus, its present and future energy needs. But which energy sources will be developed and what are countries' energy needs? Here, the opinions divide.

Recently, a conference called "A Focus on Energy" was held in Dakar, Senegal. It assembled representatives from private industry, government and international organisations to examine Africa's energy situation. Sponsored by the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the ENDA research group, and ENI, the Italian state oil company, the conference covered topics which ranged from assessments of Africa's present and future energy reserves and consumption, the continent's energy infrastructure, as well as questions of planning and relationships with transnational corporations.

With oil imports consuming 50 per cent and upwards of most African countries' foreign exchange reserves, organisers underlined the importance of seeking alternative energy sources and of cutting back on wasteful energy consumption. Emphasis was placed on the Lagos Plan of Action, the set of principles agreed to by the OAU in 1980, and especially, on its call

for greater self reliance through the substitution of domestic for imported products and technology, and on the need for co-operation among African countries, on regional and subregional levels to achieve these goals.

Most African governments, however, have neither the manpower, expertise nor even the awareness of the need to formulate an energy policy. Most countries lack a formal government department or institution to deal with the entire energy sector. But, says IDEP Director, Ivan Montasser, "We must stress the importance of comprehensive planning. Africa's problems are serious. They have to shape up or sink."

Commercial energy accounts for only 10-20 per cent of Africa's energy consumption, 90 per cent of which is provided by oil and gas, less than five per cent by hydropower. Conference delegates discussed what was termed "Africa's real energy crisis": the fuelwood crisis. Fuelwood accounts for 85-90 per cent of Africa's total energy use. Even Nigeria, one of the continent's largest oil producers, consumes 95 per cent of its energy in the form of firewood.

Long considered as a renewable "free good", fuelwood is now in critically short supply. Government neglect of reforestation, commercial over-use of the forests, and the overdependence on fuelwood as an energy source have devastated Africa's forests.

The conference highlighted some of the problems and potentials in a number of energy sectors. Petroleum accounts

for 90 per cent of Africa's hydrocarbon production. Crude petroleum production increased from 292.3 million tons in 1970 to 307.6 million tons in 1980 with 90 per cent of this tonnage exporters: Algeria, Egypt, Libya and Nigeria. But while the quantity of production increased at an annual rate of 0.4 per cent, consumption augmented at a rate of 9.2 per cent. Although many smaller African countries, such as Ivory Coast, Benin, Angola, among others, have increased their output, a majority of countries are net importers. Estimates of potential reserves, however, indicate that Africa could double its present petroleum supply. But exploration depends on one critical and scarce resource: risk capital.

Low profit margins leading to the oil companies reluctance to invest, is matched by a similar hesitation in the financial markets. Jean Francois Bauer, the World Bank's Acting Division Chief for Petroleum Projects, explained that while the Bank has financed exploration, it has done so on lending terms whereby costs are largely assumed by the countries themselves. Soft loans are available through the Bank's International Development Assistance section (IDA) but these are in insufficient supply.

The development of gas reserves is considered more economically viable. Africa possesses a substantial amount of proven gas reserves, about nine per cent of world supply, which have yet to be exploited. Like oil, however, they are largely concentrated in a few countries: Algeria, Libya and Nigeria account for 87 per cent of Africa's reserves. Gas is seen as a domestic substitute for imported oil, one which requires a simpler, although still imported technology, and provides an efficient industrial energy source. Gas can also be used in fertiliser production and the generation of electricity.

The real difficulty, however, is that "governments must decide what they want to do." In order to justify gas exploration, there must be a clearer idea of the country's energy needs. If gas is to be developed, there must be sufficient demand to use it. This is a planning exercise which calls upon governments, industry, and international finance. Presently, most African countries are insufficiently industrialised to demand large gas supplies.

Other delegates pushed for hydropower IDEP director, Essan Montessor emphasised that "the main energy source with great potential for future growth and technical substitution for commercial energy is hydroelectric power." While Africa claims one-third of the world's hydropower capacity, 47 per cent of which is concentrated in Zaire, only two per cent of this capacity is being utilised. Hydropower accounts for less than one per cent of Africa's total energy use.

Besides being an energy source, hydropower brings other economic benefits: irrigation, flood control, transportation, etc. Montasser pointed out that agriculture must shift from being resource extensive and rain fed to an irrigated agriculture "based on science." Hydropower advocates also underlined that it provides a non-polluting renewable source of energy.

Furthermore, most hydropower projects to date have been co-operative ventures since the financial requirements are beyond the means of any one country. Examples in West Africa include the OMVS (Senegal, Mali, Mauritania), the OMVG (Senegal, The Gambia and Guinea Bissau), and the Mano River Union (Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone).

Ten African countries have electricity linkages. Benin and Togo receive electricity from Ghana's Akosombo station, Ghana and the Ivory Coast have made efforts to connect their grids and the Kainji hydroelectric station in Nigeria supplies Niger. And the Union of African Producers and Distributors of Energy (UPDEA), established in 1970, has as its objective the establishment of electricity linkages between Central and West African countries.

Nevertheless, as the years of controversy surrounding the OMVS project made clear, hydropower projects are mixed blessings: bringing crucial water supplies and some electricity, but requiring huge capital expenditures for already debt-ridden countries and changing traditional agricultural systems in ways more disadvantageous than simpler, small scale solutions.

As with gas, the maximum utilisation of hydropower potential depends upon a larger industrial demand than is obtained at present. And it is difficult to conceive of Africa's many dispersed subsistence farmers being able to afford or require electricity as a primary energy source.

Other energy sources, inexpensive and in abundance in rural areas, can provide fuel substitutes. Biomass and biogas are two of these. All living organisms in an area — trees, water hyacinths, algae, grass

— are called biomass. Plant wastes such as bagasse (residue from sugar cane), coconut shells, tree bark, and jute sticks all have high bio-energy content and can be transformed into fuels such as methane, butanol, acetone, or ethanol, through a variety of simple processes. A paper presented by Jimoh Omo-Fadaka of Nigeria gave examples of projects underway in several African countries: in Upper Volta, there are experimental units to produce ethanol from molasses to replace wood in cooking; in Ghana, research institutes are experimenting with biomass in the form of wood and sawdust, and agricultural and vegetable sources to produce industrial alcohol which can be mixed with oil in combustion engines.

All wastes — human, man-made, animal, and agricultural — constitute a source of biogas. In Ethiopia, a cottage industry, valued at \$1,450,000, is being developed to utilise animal manure in the production of methane gas for cooking, heating, powering small engines, and producing electricity. ENDA is also carrying out several projects in this field.

Other suggestions included solar and wind energy although the former is still very expensive and employs an imported technology. In Senegal there are several projects which employ solar energy and the Meteorological Physics Institute at the University of Dakar is an important centre for solar research.

Aside from these latter cases, the above solutions require simple technology, cost little, and they solve at the village or community level the problems of waste disposal, energy, and food. But for the most part, governments have shown comparatively little interest in this area of energy supply. ENDA researchers pointed out that there are few studies and statistics on rural energy sources. Governments lack the will and the institutional capacity to implement major programmes on the village and farm level.

CSO: 3400/83

FRENCH POSITION IN NORTHERN CHAD TENUOUS

Paris LE FIGARO in French 30 Sep 83 p 2F

[Article by Francois Hauter: "In Chad: With the Frustrated Paratroopers"]

[Text] As was the case in previous years, Chad will be the major subject of concern of the 23 African heads of state -- and of the 9 observers, including the king of Morocco -- who will meet Monday in Vittel, on the occasion of the 10th Franco-African Conference.

Our special correspondent in Chad -- prior to describing the serious situation which prevails in the southern part of the country -- was able to visit the forward positions of the French army in Northern Chad.

"We will go to N'djamena if there is Gala beer!" Around the swimming pool at the Chadian Hotel, the French paratroopers had been howling their new refrain to the glory of the local beer for 20 minutes. At the surrounding tables, people were quiet, waiting for the end of this classic manifestation of release. Glancing at the clean shaven soldiers, my neighbor said to me: "It is noisy, but reassuring."

Six weeks after the launching of operation "Manta," N'djamena has become accustomed to garrison life. The mercenaries who occupied the command post of "Camp Dubut" near the airport in July, have been replaced by General Poli and his staff. Other shady characters have left the city. This is true for Patrick X..., a former legionnaire. Two months ago, he had made me admire the powerful blowtorches with which he hoped to force the coffers of the central bank, just before the arrival of the Libyans. Patrick returned to Paris, paying his ticket with an uncovered check.

Near the big mosque, perched on a wheelchair under which he hides a terrible cutlass, the "king of the thieves" of N'djamena granted me an interview: "Is business all right, chief?" "It's all right, boss, it is picking up..." Around him, the children of the gang he leads laughed. At Charles-de-Gaulle avenue the merchants also rub their hands. The one grocer who sells French products has doubled his prices in one month: sausage has gone up to 400 francs per kilogram, much to the displeasure of the 350 Frenchmen who have been living in N'djamena for a long time.

Hence, "Manta" with its 2,500 men feeds the city's inflation. The commerce in "antiques" has become an industry. Chadian traders are flying high. Some of them presented invoices at "Camp Dubut" which were allegedly left unpaid in 1980 when Mr Giscard d'Estaing decided to withdraw his troops from Chad. Are they paying? They are paying: "The word of the French army is at stake," an officer told me.

The servicemen are also apparent in the city's society. People invite one another, they laugh while recalling funny adventures. For the moment everything is still going very well on the Chadian front. "And Beirut, what is going on in Beirut," is the worried question. Here, there is a truce. The Chadian diplomats are leaving N'djamena for Paris. At the airport, attache case in hand, people kiss each other twice on each cheek with the wish: "Have a good conference!"

Display Window for the French Army

It was precisely this truce which General Poli, commander of operation "Manta," took advantage of to explain his plan of action -- better late than never -- to a few French and Chadian reporters. The man nicknamed "Joli Thorax" [beautiful chest] by his men, is a medium sized man who can be open as well as discreet. If he were to run for election, his slogan would be "quiet authority."

"We brought a certain peace, which makes the opening of certain negotiations possible," he told us cautiously. In the account of his mission, he listed "three parts": a deterrence effect -- to deter the Libyans from launching another offensive. Failing that, a defense mission. Third mission: providing assistance to the FANT [National Armed Forces of Chad]. The "defense system operates at three levels: defend, respond, stop." The chain of command, which we referred to earlier (in our issue of 3-4 September), is very short: "The president of the republic, the minister of the armed forces, Charles Hernu, and his chief of staff, General Janou Lacaze."

As a matter of fact, whether it will be called upon to take violent action in the field or not, "Manta" appears to be a superb display window for the French army.

Thus, "Camp Dubut" which was dirty and broken down 6 weeks ago, has been scrubbed, fixed up, reorganized and repainted. Hundreds of jeeps, trucks, and armored vehicles have been sent here by plane. Ten AMX-30 tanks arrived from Cameroun. Substantial land resources, to which should be added 21 helicopters, 4 Mirages, 4 Jaguars, 2 Breguet-Atlantiques for guidance, Transalls, DC-8's, and an armory of missiles: Milan, Crotale, Hot...

These troops and their arsenal must be supplied with ammunition -- they are training hard --, repair parts (60 tons for the two helicopters alone), fuel, fresh provisions and... Gala beer (15,000 bottles per week), which the Transalls fetch at the Moundou brewery.

Nobody knows the cost of "Manta," or nobody here wants to know it. It adds up to a considerable sum, as any firing of a Milan costs 30,000 francs, as does 1 hour of flight for the Transall. Cheap, compared with the firing of a Hot

missile from a Gazelle: 120,000 francs. In discovering this remarkable deployment, one wonders how long France -- which is not at war with anyone -- will be able to afford it. And one can imagine that if he had stayed in the opposition, Mr Mitterrand would have asked for an accounting in the National Assembly long before now. Colonel Qadhdhafi has cost France a great deal indeed.

In the desert of Chad, operation "Manta" was deployed along two axes. The first one, in the northwestern part of the country, between Moussoro (the base) and Salal (forward position). The second one, in the northeast, stretches from Abeche, to Biltine and Arada.

The "TGV Rezzou"

It was in Biltine, 1,000 kilometers from N'djamena, that we witnessed the meeting between General Poli and the chief of staff of FANT, Idriss Debi. Two worlds. At 26 years of age, Idriss Debi has the gait and the pride of a lord. His face hidden by his white turban, Ray Ban glasses perched on his forehead, he is followed and protected by two young Gorans, holding on tight to their Kalashnikovs. He has all the arrogance, the nonchalance and the reserve of the nomadic warriors of Northern Chad, who for centuries have been intoxicated with their battles. Facing him, the civilized Frenchman, the chief of a super-sophisticated electronic machine, which can kill and destroy the enemy columns at night, by launching the Gazelle pilots, equipped with infrared glasses, on hedgehopping flights as well as in full daylight...

We had breakfast together. A roof of parachutes abandoned by the Libyans protected us from the sun which was beating down. An impressive view: the desert spiked with peaks, a few houses of red brick, and an old fort built in 1913 by the "nomadic guard" of a young French captain who was then in sole charge of a territory the size of 25 departments. At the oasis, camel caravans were arriving from the Sudan, carrying oil, rice or sugar. Around the wells, Goran women in black, yellow and red dresses were filling the water skins on their donkeys.

Paratroopers acted as waiters, and General Poli led the conversation. Gazelle hunting, the price of water, the past of the French in the region, everything was touched on. Idriss Debi smiled and remained silent. He did not drink anything, whereas we emptied glass after glass. Near me, Colonel Ribeton second in command of the 8th RPT Ma. [expansion unknown] of Castres, nudged me with his elbow, indicating Debi: "A fabulous warrior."

And he told me about the recent battle of Oum Chalouba, which he followed through his binoculars: "Idriss and his 150 men were resting when 3 columns -- approximately 700 men -- caught the oasis in a pincer movement. Debi reacted very well: he put at least 40 vehicles in front, packed full of ammunition, and moved out with the Toyota brigade! They broke through the middle enemy column, like a real ball of fire. They were all shooting while driving 80 kilometers an hour, even with the AML [light armored vehicles], which should normally be stopped to take aim. Sometimes, going downhill, they would brake suddenly because their own shells exploded 5 meters in front of their line! An AML, which had run out of ammunition, charged at a truck full

of enemy soldiers, later running over the bodies of the guys who had been thrown out."

"After the middle column, Debi cut through the two flanking columns. A headlong flight! At least 300 were killed. And no prisoners." That is the Chadian army. The "rezzou TGV [expansion unknown]," as General Poli calls it. He added: "Stunning combat methods."

How can these two armies -- the French and the Chadian -- coexist? Simply. The French confine themselves to the area south of the "red line" Salal-Arada, the "open fire line" if the Libyans cross it. North of this border, Debi's Gorans are free. At Arada, the oasis is nearly deserted. A French captain told me: "More than 200 of them left a few days ago. They will return, the radiators of their Toyotas riddled with bullet holes. They will rest while the repairs are being made. Then they will take off again."

Trap

There appeared to be something like envy in the captain's voice. An envy for movement, which is to be seen rather generally among the paratroopers and legionnaires of Biltine and Arada, frozen into their positions, awaiting an adversary who will never come, like Captain Dogo in "The Desert of the Tartars." At present, the French contingent in Chad is still very busy with concrete tasks, settling themselves more comfortably and more securely.

In Arada, the Legion is digging trenches; the cabins of the quarters reserved for the French are being improved. But what else will they do when the arrangements are perfect?

Observers have stressed the danger of France becoming bogged down in Chad. One should rather talk of a trap. Because, while the Elysee Palace was forced to carry out this operation to maintain its credibility in French speaking Africa, several factors still jeopardize the ongoing negotiations.

First of all, it is hard to see why the Libyans would accept peaceful withdrawal from Fada, Faya-Largeau, from the Tibesti mountains and the Aouzou strip, since they are no longer threatened by French intervention again, their positions. On the other hand, it will be necessary for Hissene Habre to recover those regions in order to maintain his credibility as chief.

Hence, another attack by him toward the north can be expected, as well as more bombings by the Libyan air force, with no intervention by France. Even if the Vittel summit meeting -- where Benin, the Congo and probably Upper Volta continue to play a double game in this affair --, even if this summit meeting delivers another diplomatic monster which Hissene Habre will not want, future tension between Paris and N'djamena seems inevitable.

Having arrived in Paris yesterday, the president of Chad is playing a close game. He is aware of being all the more isolated -- as a matter of fact, he has substantially strengthened the guard around his presidency -- as the southern part of his country has swung against him and as certain signs --

an attack on the "Radio Chad" transmitter last Monday -- are eroding the climate of his capital, where thefts and rapes are multiplying.

Once again then, following the redeployment of its troops in Chad, France finds itself face to face in this country with a flagrant failure of decolonization. And in front of a collapsed building in N'djamena, an elderly inhabitant asked us this terrible question: "Boss, when will decolonization stop?"

Photo Caption

This Chadian soldier, trained by the French, is getting ready to fire the most modern rocket launcher in the world, the "Apilas." The French army is not yet equipped with this device, manufactured in Alsace, which is capable of piercing 70 centimeters of armor plating or 2 meters of concrete. A new generation of arms: the "Apilas" can be used only once. After being fired, it is thrown away.

8/63

CSO: 3419/27

GOVERNMENT WILLINGNESS TO NEGOTIATE VOICED

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 24 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] The door to negotiations is not closed in Ndjamena. Our authorities have always looked for ways and means to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Chad and Libya. We have said it and have repeated it and we will not stop repeating it as long as necessary for that to be well understood. We have spoken of the "Chadian-Libyan conflict." Apparently, no one was surprised. Therefore, this is really a problem between our country and the Tripoli regime. Although it is true that the genesis of our conflict is lost in the far off mists of an internal struggle which has led to the shedding of Chadian blood, it is also true and beyond question that this struggle gave way long ago to an open clash between the two neighboring countries.

Like everything else, this "civil war" has changed. About 18 years are long enough for a baby to become a man. Well, the little quarrel between Chadians has been transformed into a war between two nations. Not to recognize this and to stay behind in the period of the well-known Chadian rebellion is to allow oneself to be bypassed by events. Go, then, to Faya-Largeau, and you tell us who is there. Or rather, open your eyes and look at those Sukhoi and those MiG aircraft which whistle over your head when you cross the sands of Oumchalouba. It is well known that they are helping the rebels. They do this everywhere in the world. Discreetly, of course. A country, somewhere, sends some weapons and some ammunition to an opposition movement. At most a sympathizer goes to visit the guerrillas in the strictest secrecy. Once a revelation is made about this subject, the denials begin. That is what they call supporting a movement.

In this case the country which alleges that it is supporting a certain GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] sends its highly-equipped armies into our country, supported by ultra modern aircraft made in a country publicly recognized for its warlike intentions. This country, Libya, militarily occupies half of our territory and even calls on Soviet experts to help it to install its terrible war material 500 kilometers inside our borders. We're not teaching you anything. Qadhdhafi laughs out loud at Goukouni Weddeye and his fictitious GUNT. He is fighting in Chad on his own account, but he has enough shame to borrow the name of Goukouni, whom he pays for the borrowed name. Come on, it's well known.

Negotiate? Of course, it's necessary to negotiate. The Ndjama government wants to negotiate. It is ready for it. But there's a problem. Our authorities don't want to make any mistake about whom we negotiate with. We know who faces us. No, it's not Goukouni. Don't make us laugh. Goukouni and his GUNT are unreal. At the beginning of the 1940's the enemy of France was not the very respectable Marshal Petain, who had his own view of reality and at least defended a point of view denounced by others. The enemy of France was Nazi Germany, and the French understood this.

It's easy to bring up Goukouni, but it is Libya which is facing us. The owner of the MIG and Sukhoi aircraft which have bombed targets in the northern part of our country for months is not named Goukouni. The leader of the Islamic army and the Libyan paratroops does not bear Goukouni's name. Finally, it is not the GUNT army (since this army does not exist) which occupies half of Chadian territory, and even less is it the GUNT which deals with the Kremlin.

Let us not be deceived. If Qadhdhafi wants to negotiate with Ndjama, so much the better. But let him have the courage to present himself for negotiations as he had the courage to occupy our country. Ndjama is open to a dialogue. However, let us understand each other well. The Chadian government wants to negotiate with Libya, and only Libya. Don't turn your attention away to Goukouni. He doesn't represent anything.

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CSO: 3419/25

SEMINARS FOR TRADE UNIONS HELD IN REGIONS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] A seminar organized for executive bodies of trade unions of Yejjju Province, Wollo region, was conducted in Woldia town recently. During the two day seminar extensive briefings were given on the functioning of trade unions and their role in the construction process, workers' participating in defending the revolutionary motherland, decisions of the second COPWE Congress, the establishment of National Military Service, Military Commissariat and Territorial People's Militia, and future activities of the provincial AETU.

The briefings were conducted by comrades drawn from the provincial COPWE, administration, regional AETU and labour and social affairs offices.

Meanwhile, in Gamo Goffa region, members of the transport and industrial sector union recently held their third regular meeting and worked out future plans after assessing past accomplishments.

During the meeting, Comrade Altaye Mekuria, Chairman of the regional transport and building industrial sector union, outlined the achievements of the workers in the political, economic and social fields since the union's re-organization.

The participants pledged to implement the decisions of the Second COPWE Congress and the proclamation establishing the National Military Service.

In a related development, executive members of the Awassa AETU in Sidamo region pledged to translate into deeds the proclamations and directives of the revolutionary government and COPWE following a meeting they held to strengthen their unions.

Meanwhile, the 4th regular council meeting of the Workers' Union of Ganta Afeshum district of Agama province, Tigray region, was conducted in the provincial peasants' organizing and agricultural development office last week.

Reports on activities undertaken by workers during the past three months were presented during the meeting, while discussions were held on how to overcome problems encountered by and politicize workers.

Comrade Berhanu Tedla, Head of Organizational Affairs of the provincial COPWE, noted in a statement the laudable efforts of workers in their union and pledged that the provincial COPWE would give every assistance to the union in its endeavours to rally and politicize workers.

In a related development, members of the town council of the special higher of Butajira town in Haikotch-Butajira province, Shoa region, recently approved the town's budget of 217,000 birr for the current fiscal year.

CSO: 3400/88

CORPORATION EXERTS MORE EFFORTS TO INCREASE KNITWEAR PRODUCTION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Sep 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] The National Textiles Corporation has, during 1975 (E.C.), produced 5,212,243 articles including T. shirts, underwears and overalls, out of which 949,338 pieces were for the export market.

Disclosing this in an interview, Comrade Sileshi Berhane, general manager of the Corporation said that the factories under the Corporation produce sufficient quantities of knitwear to meet local demand and some surplus for export. He said that although the products face severe competition in the export market from other producing countries, the knitted fabrics of Asmara Textile Mills in particular are getting good acceptance in the European market mainly for their excellent quality.

The manager said that during the 1981-82 and 1982-83 production years 450,000 and 949,338 pieces respectively were exported. He further revealed that at present the main problem is to meet the increasing export demands which are being further enhanced by the growing public awareness that cotton, unlike any man-made synthetic fibre, is healthier and has no ill-effect on the human body.

Comrade Sileshi stated that parallel to these increasing orders, the Corporation is trying to introduce other lines of knitted products into markets in the Middle East. So far, these have proved encouraging. Ethiopian textile industries of Asmara, for instance, made trial exports worth 22,236 dollars of printed T. Shirts, nicky overalls and underwears to these markets, it was learnt.

The manager further pointed out that the Corporation is studying ways and means of increasing the production capacity of knitted fabrics to maintain the grip on the hard-won export market as well as to increase the foreign exchange revenue of the factories concerned. Quality will remain the basic promotional aspect. In addition to knitted articles for underwear, the factories produce various types of sports uniforms. This line of product is also becoming increasingly popular and has great market potential in catering for the need of the thousands of sports clubs that are flourishing in the country, he concluded.

CSO: 3400/88

STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN ADDIS ABABA TOPS FIVE MILLION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Oct 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] Students enrolment in Addis Ababa both at day-time and during the evening has reached 500,000 in the current academic year, according to Comrade Wondimu Dejene, General Manager of the Addis Ababa Educational Office.

The students are enrolled in 223 schools where a total of 6,000 teachers have been deployed, said Comrade Wondimu in an interview held with a reporter of Yezareitu Ethiopia.

Of the total, 350,000 students follow regular day classes and 150,000 evening classes. He described the rise in enrollment in the current academic year as tremendous compared with 336,000 day students and 130,000 evening students the previous year.

500,000 textbooks and other educational aids have been sent to different schools in the city.

The Head of the educational office further spoke about measures to maintain educational standards and to enforce rules and regulations.

Meanwhile, in Tigray region, the number of students and schools has shown a marked growth during the past nine years, according to Comrade Seid Siraj, Administrator of the regional educational office.

There were only 141 elementary, eight junior secondary and six senior secondary schools in Tigray region during the pre-revolution era. These have grown to 444 elementary, 28 junior secondary and 11 senior secondary schools at present in line with the priority given to education by the Revolutionary Government and COPWE.

Pointing out that there are 71,944 students and 2,533 teachers in the region at present, Comrade Seid noted that of 1,535 candidates, 280 students have qualified for degree and diploma courses after successfully passing the Ethiopian School Leaving Certificate Examination.

Of the 5,807 students who sat for the eighth grade examination, 3,411 passed. At the sixth grade level, 5,990 students sat for the examination and 502 of them passed, according to Comrade Seid.

Meanwhile, 71 students who followed various technical studies at the mission vocational school in Makale in grade 11 and 12 graduated during the last academic year. Comrade Seid added that a total of 168,199 adults were made literate following the intensive literacy campaign running from the first to the ninth rounds.

CSO: 3400/88

ADDIS ABABA CONTROL COMMITTEE HOLDS TWO-DAY SEMINAR

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Sep 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Addis Ababa Working People's Control Committee is holding a two-day seminar at the Ambassador Theatre to deliberate on ways of enhancing its services and to resolve problems that it faced in the fulfilment of its duties.

Addressing the seminar, Comrade Lemma said that public property and wealth valued at millions of birr had been saved from being wasted owing to the struggle waged by control committees operating at different levels and the diligence and determination been scored in the capital in this area, the challenges are immense, noted Comrade Lemma.

Comrade Lemma further elaborated on the contributions of the Addis Ababa working people's control committee by exposing and bringing to judgement those who benefited at the expense of the toil of the masses in the city, and added that this reaffirms the fact that the committee stands solidly behind the people and the revolution.

Explaining certain weaknesses reflected in the activities of the working people's control committees established at different levels in Addis Ababa, Comrade Lemma said that these were due to lack of ample experience in the application of rules and regulations issued in line with the tasks and responsibilities of the committee. Comrade Lemma emphasized that these weaknesses must be overcome speedily.

Comrade Lemma further expressed confidence that the participants would successfully carry out their responsibilities by remaining steadfast in their efforts to protect people's property.

Comrade Abera Beyera, acting chairman of the Addis Ababa working people's control committee revealed earlier that during the past six months over 2,000,000 birr was secured by the committee from merchants who tried to evade taxation. He added that culprits who embezzled close to 500,000 birr were put on trial by the special court through the committee's initiative.

Over 430,000 birr was saved through the cancellation of illplanned projects while 12,000 birr has been secured from the sale of needlessly discarded and added saving is expected income from the sale of 230 vehicles similarly.

Various bribery cases and other corrupt practices have been processed to be presented to higher authorities for decision, Comrade Abera reported.

In its 1976 programme the committee is focussing on unpunctuality unproductivity due to negligence of work, improper and unauthorized usage of government service vehicles, contraband activities and various other malpractices, it was noted.

CSO: 3400/88

TRANSPORT MINISTER MEETS WITH ZIMBABWEAN COUNTERPART

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Sep 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] Comrade Yousuf Ahmed, Minister of Transport and Communication and COPWE Central Committee member, and Comrade Farai Masango, Minister of Transport of the Republic of Zimbabwe, met here yesterday and conferred on the possibilities of enhancing the cooperation between the two countries in the transport sector.

The tasks of the two ministers focussed on the efforts exerted so far and yet to be made in the areas of transport in accordance with the protocol agreement signed between the two countries when Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, visited Zimbabwe last year.

At the meeting, Comrade Yousuf noted that a technical committee from Ethiopia had undertaken studies in Zimbabwe and that this committee had set down the activities to be accomplished step by step.

In the effort to make Zimbabwe self-sufficient in transport, Ethiopia will primarily make the necessary assistance in air transport by providing manpower training and also through the introduction of improved working system, Comrade Yousuf pointed out. The Minister also noted that Ethiopia can benefit by drawing on the long experience of Zimbabwe in the areas of rail transport.

The ministers noted in the course of their discussion that both of their countries will strive for the full implementation of the protocol agreement.

Present during the talks were Comrade Asegid Wolde Amanuel, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Transport and Communication, Comrade Tichaona J.B. Jokonaya Zimbabwe's Ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia, Comrade Abebe Asrat, General Manager of the Air Transport Authority, and Comrade Assefa Ambaye, acting General Manager of Ethiopian Airlines.

Comrade Masango, who is leading a two-member delegation, was welcomed by Comrade Yussuf Ahmed, and Comrade Dr. Tichaona J.B. Jokonaya.

POLICE MEMBERS RECEIVE PROMOTIONS, PRIZES, CERTIFICATES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Members of the Revolutionary Police at the Addis Ababa Police Headquarters who excelled in a socialist emulation drive, in ideological education and in a number of other fields received promotions, prizes and certificates yesterday.

Nine members were promoted to the rank of lance corporal, while 31 others received prizes and certificates for their exemplary character and participation and contributions in different activities.

The ceremony was highlighted by a presentation of revolutionary and cultural songs by a newly established artistic team of the Addis Ababa Revolutionary Police bearing the name Ye-Selam Dimits (the voice of peace).

Comrade Brig. Gen. Worku Zewde, Commander of the Revolutionary Police, presented the promotions and prizes to the meritorious policemen at a ceremony held at the assembly hall of Kebele 08 higher 1. Prizes and certificates for those who excelled in socialist emulation drive and in ideological education were handed over by Comrade Major Wondimu Alemu, Political Head of the Revolutionary Police Force and COPWE Central Committee alternate member.

Comrade Brig. Gen. Worku recalled that members of the Addis Ababa Revolutionary Police had paid immense sacrifices during the past years of bitter struggle in order to defend the revolution against external aggression and internal reaction.

Comrade Brig. Gen. Worku urged the members of the Addis Ababa Revolutionary Police to remain ever vigilant for further revolutionary duties, armed with Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Comrade Col. Aberra Ayana, Chief of the Addis Ababa Revolutionary Police and COPWE Central Committee alternate member, on his part outlined the immense contributions rendered by the members towards the strengthening of the revolution and the spread of marxism-Leninism among their ranks.

Comrade Col. Aberra said that members of the Revolutionary Police are prepared to defend the gains of the revolution and the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland.

Speaking on his part, Comrade Capt. Beyene Urgessa, Head of the Political Department of the Addis Ababa Revolutionary Police, further noted the contributions of the Revolutionary Police members through their active participation in the political, economic and social fields in the past year.

CSO: 3400/88

MILITIAMEN RECEIVE CERTIFICATES, PRIZES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] A total of 161 militiamen at the Ground Forces Militia convalescence Section yesterday received certificates and prizes upon successful completion of the ninth round literacy programme.

Others who followed literacy lessons and are presently attending classes in grades ranging from second to six, as well as those who made contributions to teaching and serving within educational committees and militiamen cited for good conduct were given prizes.

A 15,000 birr auditorium built with free labour rendered by the militia members of the Convalescence Centre was also inaugurated on the occasion.

Comrade Col. Mamo Haile, Head of the Mobilization and Development Department of the Ground Forces, handed over the certificates and prizes at the ceremony held at the new auditorium.

Comrade Lt. Kefelegn Tadesse, Acting Head of the Political Department of the Ground Forces, handed out prizes to civilian workers and militiamen who were cited for significant contributions.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Col. Mamo outlined in detail the heroic deeds which the members of the militia undertook alongside the Revolutionary Army in defence of the Motherland and the Revolution.

Comrade Col. Mamo noted the active participation of the militiamen in the economic reconstruction of the country and urged them to intensify their struggle particularly at the present time when the country is at the threshold of party formation.

Comrade Major Zeleke Haile, Commander of the Convalescence Section, and Comrade Lt. Eba Horsa, Head of the section's political affairs, spoke noting the Convalescence activities and revealed that the members had raised funds earlier towards assisting victims of drought and to advance the literacy campaign.

CSO: 3400/88

CADETS COMPLETE COURSE IN MILITARY SCIENCE, POLITICAL EDUCATION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 Sep 83 p 8

[Text] HARAR (ENA)--Cadets who completed a training session in military science and political education at the Harar Military School received certificates and prizes yesterday.

Comrade Brig. Gen. Hailu Gebre-Michael, Deputy Commander of the Ground Forces and the Forces Chief of Staff, handed over the certificates and prizes to the cadets at a ceremony held in the Military School.

In a statement on the occasion Comrade Brig. Gen. Hailu said that the cadets, who had prepared themselves to live up to their duties as members of the Revolutionary Army, must share their knowledge with others and must strive so that the Revolutionary Army, which is struggling for lasting peace, would derive greater strength from their contributions.

Comrade Brig. Gen. Hailu also reminded the cadets of their obligations for the formation of the party of the working people, for the creation of an invincible defence force and for the defence of the gains of the revolution as well as for the attainment of greater victories.

Earlier Comrade Lt. Col. Tesfaye Tirfe, Commander of the Harar Military School, noted that the cadets who had learned professional lessons abroad have received orientation on military law, culture and production establishments in the country.

Later the graduating cadets expressed readiness to discharge fully the responsibilities vested in them by the Motherland and the broad masses. They gave explanations about the military science lessons they had learnt, and also presented revolutionary poems and dramas.

Present on the occasion were members of the COPWE committee for Hararghe region and Harar Zuria province, representatives of government offices and mass organizations, commanders of the Revolutionary Army and the Revolutionary Police and instructors of the Harar Military School.

ARMY MEMBERS RECEIVE MEDALS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Sep 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] Members of the 18th "Terara" and the "Anbessa" 3rd Divisions recently received medals sent to them by the Revolutionary Government for their gallantry and heroism in the 1975 Ethiopian calendar year.

The heroes' medals were presented to the members at their places of assignments by Comrade Major Gen. Haile-Giorgis Habte-Mariam, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces and COPWE Central Committee member.

After the presentation, Comrade Major Gen. Haile-Giorgis recounted the heroic sacrifices paid by the Revolutionary Army in the struggle against reactionaries who sought to undermine the Revolution and disrupt the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland.

Comrade Major Gen. Haile-Giorgis stated that through the heroic struggle of the Revolutionary Army, the broad masses were able to score one victory after another and to carry on their activities in all fields of endeavour.

After pointing out the conspiracies of international imperialism, Comrade Major Gen. Haile-Giorgis stressed the efforts of the Revolutionary Government and COPWE to further strengthen the country's defence force to enable the broad masses withstand their enemies. He cited the National Military Service and the Territorial People's Militia as being part of this effort.

Earlier, Comrade Brig. Gen. Regassa Jima, commander of "mentir" command, and Comrade Major Tiruneh Gebre-Michael, head of the command's political department, made statements explaining the achievements of the members of the revolutionary army in the political, economic, social and military fields.

An exhibition entitled "Our Struggle" depicting the creativity of the members of the Revolutionary Army was opened on the occasion by Comrade Major Gen. Haile-Giorgis Habte-Miriam. Tactical shows were also displayed by the members to demonstrate their military preparedness.

Present were Comrade Capt. Alemayehu Gebeyehu, representative of the Military Political Department, senior military officers, political workers, division representatives and invited guests.

MOBILIZATION AGAINST TPLF UNDERWAY

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 21 Sep 83 pp 3-6

[Text]

A new Ethiopian mobilization against the *Tigray People's Liberation Front* (TPLF) is, we understand, now under way. This follows a series of recent TPLF operations well to the south of Tigray region in July and August'. The TPLF shifted the main focus of their activity to the southeast of Tigray, deep into the north of neighbouring Wollo region, after the Ethiopian government's relatively successful, if costly, offensive in northwest Tigray early this year.

In their February-March campaign, Ethiopian forces pushed into areas of the northwest which had been the main TPLF liberated areas for several years. They tried to extend control both there and in adjacent areas of south Eritrea and northern Gondar where the TPLF also operate. Losses were considerable. According to the TPLF, in February and March they totalled 3,356 killed and wounded with another 160 captured or deserted; in operations in April and May the TPLF, also claim to have caused 2,740 casualties and taken over 400 prisoners. We believe these figures are exaggerated but the Ethiopian losses were considerable.

The campaign demonstrated the Ethiopian capacity to strike deep into TPLF "liberated base" areas, as the fall of Sheraro proved. The road running northeast from Enda Selassie to Sheraro via Adi Daro, was taken in March. Small-scale TPLF activities in the area have continued concentrated in Eritrea around Tacumbia.

It is no coincidence that President Mengistu Haile Mariam has just promoted the commanders of two of the divisions involved in these operations. Col. Merdassa Lelisa of the 18th division, and Col. Yemata Miskir of the 3rd division have been made Brigadier-Generals; and their divisions have both been awarded the War Front Heroism medal.

The TPLF shift of focus to southeast Tigray is partly an attempt to get Ethiopian forces out of their Sheraro base area and the northwest. This is vital for TPLF links with Eritrea and with their close allies the *Eritrean People's Liberation Front* (EPLF) and for contact with Sudan. Equally the TPLF is trying to widen its war against the Dergue. It is now pushing outside the borders of Tigray together with a new guerrilla group, the "multinational" *Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement* (EPDM), which is supposedly carrying out most of the fighting in Wollo, with TPLF help.¹

Attack and counterattack

Between 24 July and 8 August the TPLF and the EPDM claim briefly to have taken eight towns and villages on or close to the main north road. Each occupation was followed by Ethiopian ground and air attacks forcing the guerrillas to retreat within days. More than 200 Ethiopians were killed and wounded and 95 taken prisoner in a series of actions, according to guerrilla spokesmen. The towns of Chifra, Gugubta, Bibisima, Wurgessa, Wichale, Jarre¹ and Tis-Ambellema were seized.

The heaviest fighting was around Hayq, capital of Ambasel province. After taking control of the surrounding hills the guerrillas advanced into Hayq and government troops retreated south to the Wollo regional capital. TPLF claim more than 200 government troops were killed and 52 taken prisoner. All the prisoners are expected to be released soon. The 43 taken at Bibisima were released after a few days.

The TPLF and the EPDM are able to hit the whole length of the Dessie Makelle road. In mid-August Ethiopians swept both sides of the road with two brigades backed up by half a tank battalion and some heavy artillery. The operations were centred on Alamata and Chercher in the northern, Tigrinya speaking, part of Wollo. Heavy bombardment forced the TPLF out of the immediate area.

A few days later the TPLF demonstrated their mobile superiority and successfully attacked the town of Kobo 40 km south of Alamata. TPLF claim to have killed more than 1,200 troops, 500 around Alamata, including the commander of the Alamata garrison and a captain. Another 200, according to the TPLF were killed at Hayq and 52 taken prisoner. In further clashes around Lalibella, government troops moving out of the town were attacked on 15 August and 22 August and suffered over 100 casualties.

The third aim of this fighting and the TPLF operations on the main road between Addis Ababa and the north, is to force the Ethiopian high command to move troops out of Eritrea. The EPLF has come under heavy pressure, in the Halhal and Anseba areas southwest of the only EPLF-held town of Nacfa, since March and Ethiopian troops have gained more ground than the EPLF likes to admit.

Halhal, some 35 km northwest of Keren, was rebuilt and opened up last year for the first time in six years. From Halhal, Ethiopian forces have advanced in two directions, north across the Anseba valley towards Nacfa, setting up bases at Rora Laba and Debri Mariam, 40 km from Halhal and as far to the northeast overlooking the Anseba and into the Dzara valley at Azmet. The two valleys join further north in the EPLF's base areas.

The breakthrough for the Ethiopians on the Halhal front came around March, though it was not until June that the EPLF admitted that it had had to make some "strategic adjustments" to positions at Halhal and Anseba. Ethiopian losses have been heavy. The EPLF are dug in on every hill. According to the EPLF, Ethiopian losses between midMarch and the beginning of June were 7,000 killed and wounded. In subsequent battles the EPLF has claimed large-scale casualties, 1,470 killed and wounded on the Halhal front in midAugust, and 1,300 near Nacfa at the end of the month.

The relative success of Ethiopian operations in the Anseba valley and of its operations along the border have been helped materially by Eritrean disunity. The area west of Halhal to the Barca was under the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF). A lot of the fighting between the EPLF and ELF in 1981 took place in this area. Also in the ELF areas along the border the continued ELF splits have meant that Ethiopian operations north of Tessenai and up the Barca valley have been minimally opposed - though the EPLF claims to have badly mauled the 29th mechanized brigade in midJune, inflicting nearly 600 casualties and capturing 53, though not apparently destroying any vehicles.

ELF's rival factions

The EPLF is unpopular in the Barca area, even though there is little ELF activity with the break up of the ELF now virtually complete. The former revolutionary council, elected at the last congress in 1975 has now split into two factions under Abdullah Idris and Ahmed Nasser, both claiming legitimacy.

Any question of reuniting these ELF factions seems remote, Ahmed Nasser's group has now formally joined Osman Saleh Sabbe's *Popular Liberation Forces* (PLF), which will provide Sabbe with a welcome boost in numbers. Nasser still commands majority support among the surviving 3-4,000 ELF fighters.

Abdullah Idris's military support, despite the backing from several military commanders, is minimal by comparison. He appears to be getting support from Saudi Arabia and this year has visited Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. We believe he obtained the backing of Abdullah Behabri, who handles Eritrean affairs for Saudi security. Abdullah Idris has been stressing the importance of an Islamic revolution and unity, both calculated to appeal to Saudi Arabia. As a result, Saudi Arabia is taking a much closer interest in Eritrea and is pushing Sudan into supporting the idea of calling a 3rd ELF congress in December. This would allow Abdullah Idris to impose himself as leader. The prospects are slight, especially now that Nasser and Sabbe have reunited. Neither are likely to have much trust in Idris after recent events.

Meanwhile, relations between Ethiopia and neighbouring Sudan are reportedly at their lowest point since the reconciliation of 1980. According to security sources, Sudan's Nimeiri regime is split over the action to be taken against Ethiopia in light of alleged support of southern Sudanese dissidents. Most recently the government has given the go-ahead to the EPLF to resume two-way radio communication between its Khartoum office and the field.

Sudan's support of anti-government forces in Ethiopia is measured, in part because of the half-million Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees inside Sudan. In the second week of August, security forces carried out a round-up of Eritrean and Ethiopian refugees as well as southern Sudanese in Khartoum. In one district of the city alone, at least 500 were arrested for identity card irregularities.

Sudanese refugee authorities report that between 3,000 and 5,000 Ethiopians have crossed the border into Sudan over the past three months. A spokesman from the Sudanese commissioner of refugees said that a marked increase in refugee arrivals has been noted since June. Up to half of those seeking refuge in Sudan are believed to be avoiding conscription into the Ethiopian army. Another third are leaving Ethiopia because of severe drought conditions ●

Footnotes:

1. Ethiopia already has well over 60% of its troops in the north. Most of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th divisions are there; as are the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, militia divisions (raised in 1977), and the 18th division (1981). Also, the 19th (1981) was posted there from the Ogaden in early 1982 for the Red Star campaign. Two other divisions, the 21st and 22nd, both raised later, have also been sent to the north. This year a new division, the 24th mechanized, organised from other units, has been created to operate as a fast mobile force along the Eritrea-Tigray border and along the frontier with Sudan. Most recently units of the 8th and 9th divisions have been shifted out of the Ogaden and posted to Tigray and Eritrea respectively. This leaves the 12th and 4th divisions in Bale and the south, and most of the 10th, 11th, 20th and 23rd divisions in the Ogaden together with some units of the 3rd, and 9th divisions.

2. The EPDM came into existence earlier this year around the time of the TPLF's organisational congress held in May. It operates in north Wollo and somewhat optimistically claims to control the whole of Wag and Lasta provinces. Its leadership remains shadowy but includes a number of former military personnel who have at various times been involved with the Marxist *Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party* (EPRP) and the right-wing *Ethiopian Democratic Union* (EDU). Its existence is of major value to the TPLF as it allows the TPLF to operate outside Tigrinya speaking areas where its own fighters are unacceptable.

It should not be confused with the exiled political group, the *Ethiopian People's Democratic Alliance* (EPDA), which has recently published its programme. The EPDA (which confusingly called itself the EPDM for a time last year) is a US-based grouping committed to keeping Ethiopia united under an elective regime. It is one of several similar exile groups which have grown out of the demise of the EDU in 1978; others are the *Liberation Front for the Ethiopian People* (LIFREP), the *National Front for the Liberation of the Ethiopian People* (NFLEP), and the *Democratic Front for the Liberation of Ethiopia* (DFLE), a somewhat bizarre united front between elements of the EPRP and the EDU. None of these appear to have much serious reality on the ground except the EPDM with its close connection with the TPLF.

3. Jarre, 35km north of Dessie is where the TPLF seized 11 Swiss relief workers and took them as they retreated north. A demand for a Swiss representative from the agency, *Terre des Hommes* to receive personally the workers in Tigray was later shelved after Addis Ababa refused to grant him a visa. On 27 August, over three weeks later, the relief workers were released unharmed on the outskirts of Wukro, 40km north of Makelle.

4. Of the original 41 members of the council, seven have been killed and seven left at various times. Nine are now supporting Abdullah Idris who carried out the coup which deposed and detained Ahmed Nasser in march last year. They are: **Yohannis Zeremariam** (vice-chairman), **Abdullah Saleman**, **Saleh Ayeh** and **Saleman Musa Hadz**, all in the foreign affairs section; **Mahmoud Hassan**, **Hussein Khalifa**, **Ali Isak** and **Hamid Mahmoud** of the military office and **Hamid Ahmed Saleman**, once head of economic affairs. The majority of these are Tigre speakers from the Barka area. It is possible that **Amena Melakil**, head of women's affairs, will also join Abdullah Idris's faction. She is, we understand, currently in Cairo trying to make up her mind. The other main group of 12, now refer to Idris, the latest breakaway from the ELF. This group of 12 is headed by the former ELF chairman, **Ahmed Nasser**, released by Abdullah Idris after heavy Sudanese pressure. Other are **Dr Habte Tesfamarium** vice-chairman, **Azzem Yassin**, **Ibrat**, **Mohammed Ali**, **Dr Yusuf Berhane**, **Tesfaye Woldemichael**, **Halleab Amde**, **Kalifa Osman**, **Girmai Gebreestanie**, **Ibrahim Gedom**, **Tesfaye Tekle** and **Mohamed Ahmed Abdou**. Another former member of the council, **Tesfamarium Woldemariam**, has decided to retire from politics; the position of two others, **Gebrail Tewelde** and **Yusef Saleman**, remains unclear. Finally there is **Ibrahim Toteel**, a former vice-president, who is about to join the EPLF with some 400 fighters who are his own supporters. Ibrahim sympathises with a small group calling itself *Provisional Leadership of Eritrean Liberation Army*, which in June 1983 joined the EPLF. It numbers about 200 fighters.

There are signs that she is more determined than ever to clip Mizali's wings. Within the government and PSD as well as the *Union Générale des Travailleurs Tunisiens* (UGTT) she can count on considerable support. Her key man in the cabinet remains the powerful minister of the interior, Driss Guiga. Foreign minister Beji Caid Essebsi is also a close associate, and helps her maintain links with moderate opposition forces. Hocine Ben Gaddour is her liaison man in the trade union movement and with Libya's Col. Muammar Gaddafi. In Paris she can also count on the discreet assistance of Béchir Ben Yahmed, *Jeune Afrique* director. In the security forces she has tactical alliances with numerous potentates: Mameour Sahliri, director of the *Sûreté Nationale*; Amour Guedira, head of the national guard; and Ahmed Benmoun, who is influential in police ranks. Madame Bourguiba's clan is centered on the Greater Tunis region.

In his efforts to undercut Madame, Mizali can be expected to make a renewed effort to gain support from the centre-left opposition. For example, though he has not managed yet to have the *Mouvement des Démocrates Sociaux* (MDS), under the direction of lawyer Ahmed Mestiri, officially recognised, we understand that he will intensify his efforts during the next few weeks. Such a recognition would enable him to boost his popular support by reinforcing his liberal image. Since Mestiri's party is well-implanted in the Tunis area it would provide him with a valuable counterforce to Madame's political machine in the capital.

CSO: 3400/83

ETHIOPIA

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES VISIT TO JIJIGA

Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Oct 83 p 7

[Article by LE MONDE correspondent Jean-Claude Pomonti]

[Text] This is Jijiga, the town the Somali troops finally lost for good, and, with it, the Ogaden War. After occupying the region for several months, having failed to capture Dire Dawa, on the opposite slope of the Ahmar (Great Rift Valley), and coming within a hair's breadth of taking the ancient fortress city of Harrar, midway between Jijiga and Dire Dawa, the Somalis at last had to beat a retreat.

Three Cuban battalions, one of them mechanized, were then ordered up to rescue the Ethiopians. Soviet helicopters had managed to transport some light tanks behind Somali lines, where they were to attack the enemy from the rear. Jijiga, an undistinguished town, was lost to its defenders the moment the Ethiopians and their allies set about to secure the nearby hill of Babile.

The success of this counterattack was a foregone conclusion. Picking up what could still be saved, the Somali army pulled back to the border, some 100 kilometers away, taking whatever tanks and artillery they could salvage.

A Semblance of Life

Forty-eight hours after it was relieved by the Ethiopians, Jijiga looked like a ghost town, deserted by its inhabitants. Only the military -- Somali regulars and partisans from the West Somalia Liberation Front (FLSO) -- gave it a semblance of life. The market was all but vacant, and the little Matasebia Hotel -- a few rooms huddled around a courtyard, dirty and disheveled, had no paying guests. A few kilometers to the East of the town, charred wreckage of several dozen armored vehicles gave mute testimony to the fury of the Somali offensive to retake it.

That was 5 years ago, and now order seems to have been firmly restored in Ethiopia, although small groups of FLSO guerrillas still appear occasionally here and there in the Somali border sector. Just recently, the road that runs from Harrar to Jijiga, detouring

via Babile was closed again in late afternoon for security reasons. Further to the Southeast, in the triangle of low-lying, semi-arid plains traditionally the habitat of Somali nomads -- whose largest clan, the Ogaden, gave the region its name -- convoy traffic is beginning to flow again on the routes to Deghabur, Kebre-Dahar, Gode, or Kelafo. Over these vast, unpatrollable plains, the FLSO guerrillas can still move openly without much difficulty. Actual fighting, however, is rare.

Garrison Town

Jijiga has all the earmarks of a garrison town. Dozens of vehicles, tanks, and trucks are parked in rows in the courtyard of the Ethiopian military camp set up next to the town. A 10-minute drive from there, the Cubans have settled into two better-entrenched camps. Clearly, Ethiopia is still distrustful of its Somali neighbor. There are many more Cubans at Harrar and Dire Dawa, whose airport is home base for 2 dozen fighters, some Mig-17s and Mig-21s, apparently kept there in case of serious trouble with the Somalis.

Jijiga has also become a reception center for Somalis "displaced" by the war, who are beginning, little by little, to trickle back to the fields they abandoned 5 years ago. Around the town and even beyond on the high plateau that is an extension of the Rift, small fields of corn form patches of deep, lush green. Herds of cows, goats, and sheep graze on the abundant rainy-season pasturage. Laughing clamber up and slide down the barrel of an antiaircraft gun abandoned along the road that parallels the airport runway.

Not far away, in the Sheik-Sharif camp opened 3 years ago and still home to almost 6,000 Somalis waiting to return to their lands, you are plunged immediately into the noisy, disorderly, and demanding atmosphere of the Somali crowd scene. The women welcome visitors with piercing ululations and dances, while the men, especially the young ones, complain about their lot and, on occasion, slip you scraps of paper on which they have written their demands.

Run by the Ethiopians, Sheik-Sharif receives aid from several non-governmental organizations, chiefly the United Nations Refugee Commission (HCR). These "returnees," Somalis who fled the war and only a small minority of whom have reached refugee camps in Somalia, are given adequate food and clothing, and are housed in traditional huts. Every week 100 head of livestock, bought 6 or 7 kilometers away from the camp in areas where prices are lower, are distributed to the refugees so as to enable shepherds, who are a majority among them, to reconstitute their flocks and herds.

Several similar projects have been started for Somalis in the Ethiopian province of Harraghe, which includes both the lowland Ogaden plains and the mountainous Harrar region. The reception centers are not permanent, but the food assistance they provide will be so, because the livestock given them is young and healthy. Further South,

at Kelafo on the Schebele River, the World Lutheran Federation has designed a vast agricultural development project that could involve as many as 5,000 farmers.

Vassals and Overlords

Since March 1983, which marked the start of the census, close to 4,000 souls have been registered in the Harraghe reception centers. So life is actually returning to this savage land, for which the FLSO today demands independence after protracted attempts to annex it to Somalia. In the Somali refugee camps, though, there are still 425,000 people -- not 700,000, as Mogadisho contends -- 275,000 of whom are considered by humanitarian agencies to be Ogaden natives.

The goal of the operation at Sheik-Shafar, like those at Kebre-Dehar and Kefalo, is indeed to encourage these people to return home. The Ethiopians, of course, are the first to rejoice.

Even so, how could anyone expect, in this vast spinoff region of the ancient Empire of Abyssinia, to find any relations between Ethiopians and Somalis other than those of overlords to vassals?

In the days of the empire -- only 9 years ago -- the Ogaden was considered garrison territory to which the King of Kings would send officers in disgrace. Before the Ogaden War, started in 1975 by the FLSO guerrillas and in which the Somali army intervened directly in 1977, the semi-nomadic populations of Somalis -- and a few other ethnic minority clans -- went freely about their daily tasks, and keeping contact with the Ethiopian military authorities to a minimum, feeling that they had been abandoned by Addis Ababa.

That is not the way things are today. The Cuban military presence helps to keep the region solidly bottled up, while the best of the Ethiopian troops are in the North, trying to reduce the resistance of the Eritrean and Tigre liberation fronts.

In addition, the Harrarghe is a long way from being repopulated. The Somalis who are turning to their lands, though, are in effect making an act of submission. They had cheered, in 1977, to see their Ethiopian ruler brought down, and they still sing the praises of the "Mad Mullah" who, in his time, led a suicidal resistance army against the British conquerors.

Cradle of a Culture

For them, Ogaden is still the cradle of a culture, of a passion, of a particular way of living. But the chimera of 5 years ago, the dream that cost them so dear, has vanished. Revolutionaries or not, the Ethiopians are now in a position to reimpose their laws upon them. The wheel has come full circle. Under the watchful -- and perhaps overbearing -- eye of the Ethiopian army, the talk in Jijiga is of "reconstruction" and "organization."



KEY:

- (1) Tigré desert
- (2) Errea
- (3) Red Sea
- (4) Yemen Arab Republic
- (5) People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
- (6) Republic of Djibouti
- (7) Gulf of Aden
- (8) Lake Tana
- (9) Ahmar Highlands
- (10) Somalia
- (11) Ethiopia

Here, as elsewhere in Ethiopia, peasant associations are forming. They try to lure away those who are still squatting in the refugee camps in Somalia. And local populations are promised that their habits and customs will be respected. Thus the quondam promised land of Pan-Somalism, the Ogaden, is gradually metamorphosing into the Ethiopian Ogaden, and sounding the knell for dreams of a "Greater Somalia" long cherished in Mogadisho.

6192

CSO: 3419/42

BRIEFS

EPHESSON MOUNT DEVELOPMENT--DEBRE BERHAN (ENA)--The inhabitants of Epheson town in Yifat-Timuga province, Shoa region, are expanding social service institutions within the town. A sports field and a kindergarten have been constructed at a cost of 250,000 birr and two electric generators have been installed. The well sunk by the Ethiopian Water Works construction Authority provides potable water to the town at seven supply centres. Work on 18 low-cost houses at a cost of 13,000 birr is in progress to alleviate the shortage of residential units. Thirty-six individuals have built their own houses on self-help schemes. According to Comrade Mengesha Kibret, Administrator of the town, a 21,000 birr bus terminal has also been built and study for the construction of 20 low-cost houses, a slaughter house, public bath and toilet facilities has been finalized. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Sep 83 p 2]

PROMISES MORE AID--The Director-General of the Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation (SARC) Sunday noted his favourable impression of the research works being undertaken in Socialist Ethiopia and promised his organization's continued assistance for this field of activity. Mr. Lars Anell, Director-General of the SARC, said before departure for home winding up his week-long working visit to Socialist Ethiopia that he was most favourably impressed by the research works being undertaken by the various agencies he visited while here. He assured reporters that his Agency would increase its assistance in recognition of the impact of the works underway in various development-oriented areas. It was learnt from Mr. Anell's statement that over six million birr has been extended towards research works by the Swedish agency in the last four years. Swedish experts were also involved in a series of research and study activities. During his stay in Ethiopia, Mr. Anell visited the research centres of the Addis Ababa University, the rural water works undertaken by the Water Resources Commission, agricultural research and experimental stations and the Lole Peasants Producers' Co-operative in Arssi region. It is understood that Socialist Ethiopia is the major recipient of the agency's aid to research works of developing countries. Mr. Anell was seen off on departure by Comrade Halie-Loul Teblake, Commissioner for Science and Technology. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Sep 83 p 1]

DONATION FOR REHABILITATION EFFORT--ASMARA (ENA)--Cows, sheep and a variety of utensils were recently donated to compatriots currently being rehabilitated after having been dislodged from their homes by the war unleashed by

secessionist bandist in Key-Bahr Province, Eritrea Region. The donation, comprising 58 cows and 116 sheep were donated to 58 compatriots by the provincial office of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) under the auspices of the RRC, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the League of International Red Cross Societies. The compatriots returned to their motherland after living as refugees in a neighbouring country. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Sep 83 p 1]

STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN SIDAMO REGION--AWASSA (ENA)--A total of 443,994 students in Sidamo region have been enrolled in 783 elementary, junior and secondary schools during the current academic year. Some 5,070 teachers have been assigned to elementary schools, 498 to junior secondary schools and 551 to senior secondary schools. The Teachers' Training Institute in Awassa has meanwhile commenced its regular operation with intakes drawn from Gamo Goffa, Sidamo, Addis Ababa and Shoa regions. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Sep 83 p 6]

PEASANTS TRAIN AT AGARFA--GOBA (ENA)--A six-month agricultural skill upgrading course organized for 2,000 peasants drawn from the 14 regions commenced at the Agarfa Peasants Multi-Purpose Training Centre Monday. Heads of the various departments of the centre, teachers and workers serving at the centre accorded a warm welcome to the peasants when they arrived at the school from their respective regions last Saturday. At the opening session of the training programme, section heads of the centre briefed the new batch of trainees on the aims of the centre and on the types of lessons to be offered during the six-month course. The trainees will concentrate on practical field training. The centre has assigned 45 teachers with different specialized training and 439 workers on a two-shift training programme. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Sep 83 p 1]

MINISTRY COLLECTS HIDES--DEBRE MARKOS (ENA)--The office of the Ministry of Agriculture in Gojjam region has sent to the hinterland over 492,000 hides and skins of high quality in the last Ethiopian year. The office made 86 stretching frames, 12 warehouses, and other accessories for the care of hides and skins. A total of 542 peasants were also trained in handling hides and skin products. Currently, the office is making utmost effort to obtain better results in view of the importance of hides and skins in the country's economy. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 Sep 83 p 5]

RAIN DAMAGE IN ASSAITA--DESSIE (ENA)--Heavy rain accompanied by gusty winds caused damages to property estimated at upwards of 130,000 birr in Assaita town, Wollo region, recently. The heavy downpour caused damages to residential units, schools and offices of mass organizations and governmental departments. It also demolished electric and telephone poles disrupting electricity supply and telephone services. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Sep 83 p 6]

ERITREAN SEMINAR ENDS--ASMARA (ENA)--A five-day seminar aimed at streamlining and improving the administrative machinery in Eritrea region has wound up here. Handing over certificates to the participants, Comrade Teferra Wonde,

COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Eritrea region, observed that on the eve of party formation the closest cooperation and identity of aims between COPWE and mass organizations becomes singularly important. He pointed out in this connection that those deployed in administrative work should attune themselves to Marxist-Leninist ideals in order to be able to help tackle effectively the day-to-day problems of the masses. Speaking earlier, Comrade Merid Nigussie, Chief Administrator of the region, gave a broad outline of the aims and content of the seminar. Present on the occasion were Comrades Amhayes Zewde, COPWE Central Committee member and Regional Head of COPWE's Organizational Affairs, Major General Haile-Ghiorgis Habte-Mariam, Chief of the Armed Forces and COPWE Central Committee member, regional COPWE Committee members and representatives of government and mass organizations. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Sep 83 p 1]

NEW SCHOOLS IN KAFFA--JIMMA (ENA)--Twenty-nine primary, junior and senior secondary schools built in Kaffa region during 1975 E.C. through the joint effort of the government and mass organizations have opened their doors to the region's growing school population. Comrade Seyou mDemissie, head of public relations and information of the regional schools administration office, said another 15 such schools are to be built during the current academic year. Educational facilities have been undergoing considerable improvement and expansion during the post-revolution period the number of schools has risen from 94 to 439 catering to 173,114 students. Other post-revolution innovations include 31 kindergartens 29 adult training centres. The public relations and information office said 81 per cent of the 13,015 students who sat for the last 6th and 8th grade national examinations were successful while another 192 regular and evening school candidates for the Ethiopian School Leaving Certificate Examinations have since been admitted to higher institutions of learning for diploma and degree courses. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Oct 83 p 1]

RADIO SETS DISTRIBUTED--GOBA (ENA)--Members of 149 peasants' associations and eight adults training centres in Bale region recently secured 223 radio sets from the regional schools office to enable them follow education through the radio. Seventy-one peasant villages and three adults training centres in Mandeyo province secured 92 radio sets, while 48 villages and two adults training centres in Wabe province received 91. The remaining sets went to peasants villages and adults training centres in Genalle and Dollo provinces. Representatives of peasants have also received a three-day orientation on the use of the radio sets which are now rendering service to the community. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Sep 83 p 3]

EDUCATION IN HAIKOTCH-BUTAJIRA PROVINCE--ZUWAI (ENA)--Education in Haikotch-Butajira province, Shoa region, has made notable headway in post-revolution Ethiopia with the number of schools, students and teachers showing impressive growth. The number of elementary and junior and secondary schools, only 32 before 1974, has now reached 196. The student population is now 67,116, compared to 13,052 previously while teachers, formerly numbering only 247 are now 1,058. There are five kindergartens in Haikotch-Butajira catering to some 550 children. Meanwhile in the same province, a peasant service

cooperative in Mareko district installed six flour mills at a cost over 80,000 birr. The six water-powered mills are installed at convenient places within easy reach of the local community. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Sep 83 p 3]

HEALTH SERVICES--AWASSA (ENA)--The work of providing adequate health services to the people of Sidamo region since the onset of the Revolution is progressing satisfactorily. The number of hospitals in the region has risen from one to five, health centres from 7 to 10, and clinics from 34 to 138. Privately-owned pharmacies have risen to 75. There are 18 physicians, nine health officers, 95 nurses, seven pharmacists, 15 sanitarians, 12 laboratory technicians, 409 health assistants and 409 administrative staff personnel serving in health institutions in the region. A total of 1,091,306 people have received medical treatment and check-up services in the region in the past Ethiopian fiscal year, according to Comrade Shimeles Bekele, Manager of the Health Service Section in the regional office of the Ministry of Health. A total of 10,648 persons were treated as in-patients while 983,990 persons received treatment as out-patients. Of the total who obtained medical treatment, 15,368 were mothers and 33,007 children, also delivery services have been given to 5,302 mothers. In the effort to eradicate malaria, 30,962 houses in 199 Kebeles have been spread with anti-malaria pesticides. Blood samples have been collected from people in 208 Kebeles. Some 2,926 mothers and children have been vaccinated in the immunization programme against six diseases launched in the region in 1972 E.C. Training has been given to 39 health professionals who are carrying out research diseases. To provide clean potable water 2,003 streams have been fenced and 2,846 wells were sunk. Lessons on basic health care were given to nearly 250,000 people in the region. In addition, 150 students are under training at the Awassa and Yirga-Alem health assistant schools. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Oct 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/88

REPORTAGE ON FIRST JAAC CONGRESS

Cadre Meeting

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Aug 83 pp 4-5

[Text] On the initiative of the JAAC [Amilcar Cabral African Youth], the First Meeting of Youth Cadres was held from 19 to 22 August 1983 in Bissau, on the proposition: "For the total and efficient enlistment of our cadres in a democratic and dynamic organization."

As part of the activities in preparation for the First JAAC Congress and in line with the other meetings, this event brought together about 400 of the nation's young cadres to consider several issues pertaining to the cadres' involvement in the life of the country.

Aimed at enabling the youthful cadres to express, in an organized and structured way and in a frank and democratic form, their views on the problems that affect the nation's life, the meeting also served to strengthen the patriotic awareness of Guinea-Bissau's young cadres. The participants studied a basic document presented by the Preparatory Committee, feeling that it correctly reflected the major problems affecting the nation's life and, particularly, the enlistment of young cadres and their participation in the process of national reconstruction.

Having analyzed the basic document, chapter by chapter, the participants reached the following conclusions:

1. Cadre Training

Considering the importance of cadre training to the country's development process;

Considering the PAIC Program, the resolutions of the Third Congress, which were reaffirmed in the First Extraordinary Party Congress, and the Program of the Provisional Government (Decision 14/81) regarding this area;

Taking into account Decision No 17 of the Second National JAAC Conference, which recommends the definition and adoption of a policy for the training and enlistment of cadres in accordance with the Party Program, a policy which might put an end to the competition for a higher education;

Considering that the strategy defined by the party and the goals set forth in our First 4-Year Economic Development Program presuppose the existence of an adequate cadre-training policy;

Considering the serious situation inherited from the colonial period, namely the shortage of national cadres to meet our development needs;

Considering the effects, which are being felt today, of the deposed regime's uncoordinated action in the area of training, namely with respect to the subsequent enlistment of the trained cadres;

The participants of this First National Meeting of Cadres conclude:

--That it is necessary to apply in practice a cadre-training policy;

--That in applying this policy, consideration should be given to:

a) The planning of the training, which presupposes:

Ascertaining the need for cadres in each sector of economic activity.

Programming the training, adapting the training instruments to the aforementioned needs.

Training cadres according to the needs of the country (level of instruction, specialty, number).

Assigning the trained cadres correctly, thus avoiding both their under-utilization and the serious gaps in the various sectors of national activity.

b) Remodelling of the system of instruction and adoption of a National System of Instruction and Training, giving priority to:

Training of technical and professional cadres, particularly for agriculture.

Promotion of the training of intermediate and professional cadres in this country.

c) The regulation of cadre training abroad, with attention to:

Planning for the needs, negotiating scholarship grants from friendly countries in accordance with these needs.

Establishing and strictly applying criteria for the award of study grants.

Vitalizing the organizational structures of our students abroad (OEGB [Organization of Guinea-Bissau Students]) and their ties with the country.

d) The enlistment of newly-trained students:

Determining the organ which will be responsible for assigning the newly trained cadres.

Defining a uniform professional career for the technical cadres (Civil Service and state companies).

Creating conditions for the continuing professional retraining of the cadres.

2. State Apparatus

Considering the need for an administrative apparatus adapted to our circumstances and to the requirements of our social and economic development;

Also considering the directives of the PAIGC and those contained in the Program of the Provisional Government with regard to public administration and the Civil Service;

The participants of this First National Meeting of Youth Cadres ascertained:

--A need to improve the functioning of the state apparatus in accordance with PAIGC guidelines;

--A need to promote a more harmonious liaison between the state agencies and the mass organizations, specifically through:

- a) Participation by representatives of the mass organizations in solving administrative problems.
- b) Popular discussion of the socioeconomic programs that are important to the life of the nation.

--A need to eliminate the negative effects of bureaucracy in the functioning of the administrative apparatus;

--An urgent need to implement the measures noted in the Program of the Provisional Government pertaining to administrative reform;

--The suitability of creating collective bodies for technical support (departments or technical councils) to advise the officials of the ministries and state companies;

--A need to vitalize local administrative structures (regional and sectional) and make them workable;

--The suitability of promoting periodic cadre meetings by sector of activity;

--A need to support the decision to apply [portion of text misprinted] popularly elected institutions of our state.

3. Economic and Social Development

Considering that, as the leading political force in the society, the PAIGC is responsible for defining and supervising the implementation of the economic and social development policy;

Considering that achievement of the outlined objectives depends on the proper functioning of the government structures;

Considering that, in accordance with the principle of national revolutionary democracy, the popular masses must take part in the management of the nation's life;

Considering that young people constitute 60 percent of the active population in this country;

The participants in the First National Meeting of Youth Cadres conclude:

--It is necessary to vitalize the functioning of the party apparatus, specifically those structures which define and oversee economic and social policy;

--It is necessary to bring about greater participation by young people in the popularly elected and democratic decision-making organs;

--There must be an effective economic and administrative decentralization of the country, and the youth cadres are determined to participate fully in this task.

The participants laud the initiative of the JAAC in promoting a meeting of this kind, which enabled young cadres from various sectors of national activity to discuss important problems affecting our country.

The participants commend the responsible manner in which the discussions were conducted, creating conditions for other meetings of this type.

The participants express their pleasure that the First National Meeting of Youth Cadres was honored by the presence of Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira (Nino), secretary general of the PAIGC and president of the Council of the Revolution, whose brilliant address served as the guide for our labors and encouraged us in our actions.

The youth cadres also welcomed the participation of Comrade Paulo Correia, member of the PAIGC Political Bureau and of the Council of the Revolution, in his capacity as honorary chairman, and Comrade Tiago Aleluia Lopes, member of the PAIGC Political Bureau, whose speeches contributed significantly to the success of our meeting.

Motion

The participants of this First National Meeting of Youth Cadres take note of the full support lent by the party leadership, particularly its secretary general, Brig. Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira, whose presence at the meeting emphasized its importance.

Guided by the PAIGC and by the ideas of Cabral, correct yesterday, as borne out in the course of the struggle, correct today and correct tomorrow, because they are deeply rooted in our reality, we will know how to build the country which he envisioned.

Hail the First National Meeting of Youth Cadres!

Hail the JAAC!

Hail the PAIGC--the force, light and guide of our people!

Bissau
23 August 1983

Nino Vieira Opening Address

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 10 Sep 83 pp 4-5

[Text of address by Brig Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira to the First JAAC Congress in Bissau on 3 September 1983]

[Text] The First JAAC Congress was inaugurated late last Thursday afternoon. The opening session was attended by Brig Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the PAIGC and president of the Council of the Revolution.

In his address to the opening session, Comrade Nino Vieira declared: "From the topics presented, it is more than evident that the goals which we are pursuing are clear: to build, on our territory, a society of peace, progress and social justice in accordance with our party program."

In his address, presented here in its entirety, Comrade Vieira stressed: "This is the basic clarification of our political process, i.e., to reaffirm our total fidelity to the PAIGC

ideology, based on the thinking of Amilcar Cabral." He added: "When we declare that Cabral is not dead, it is because we are determined to create the society which he envisioned for our people, no matter how difficult the road may be."

As we experience today this atmosphere overflowing with enthusiasm and militant spirit, so apparent among the representatives of youth who are present here, our thoughts inevitably turn to the memory of Amilcar Cabral and all the heroes and martyrs of our struggle. We see in our mind the images of the first years of the struggle, in Conakry, Dakar, Quitafine and Mores, or in Chao Manjaco, in the difficult but glorious period when we were the Cabral youth. We recall the confidence which he placed in us, the young, as the driving force in the process of national liberation. We remember his praise and his criticism, his understanding of our voluntarism which led us to want to achieve a quick victory, without thinking about how or to what end. We recall his constant advice to learn and to keep learning, to learn from experience, to learn from books and to learn from the experience of others. Above all, we remember his confidence that our people would be victorious in their struggle against colonial domination and that our party, the instrument which he had created, would be capable of guiding them in building a society of peace, progress and social justice in our land.

Faithful to the ideals of Cabral, I want to reaffirm to you, as you begin the proceedings of your first congress, that we continue to have confidence in our young people.

The reaffirmation of the JAAC as the "secure and militant reserve of the PAIGC," the slogan of your congress, also tells us that the youth of Guinea-Bissau, as it was yesterday, continues to be worthy of this confidence.

We have closely followed the activities of your organization this year which, in honor of Amilcar Cabral on the 10th anniversary of his death, we proclaimed as the year for the study of his ideas, and your achievements are clear proof of the progress which the JAAC has made.

The many activities carried out both inside and outside the country mean that your first congress comes to crown a year filled with success. The JAAC has been of valuable aid to our party in its work with the masses. The growing political and ideological influence of your organization on the young masses is obvious, and we are sure that, with this congress, you will have taken a qualitative leap that will truly entitle you to the name of Amilcar Cabral which your organization bears.

In analyzing the work accomplished, however, it is important to learn from it. It is the future which concerns us now.

Our country is currently experiencing a difficult economic and financial situation. If that situation is largely the product of the general international crisis, it is also the result of administrative errors of the recent past and also the fact that we have not yet managed to work out solutions to minimize their consequences.

We are certain that our youth, and particularly the JAAC members and sympathizers, are aware of this fact. The items presented for discussion clearly reflect this and point in the appropriate direction. They must be discussed frankly and

seriously, corrected if necessary, but, above all, they must be applied in practice with the rigor and decisiveness that the moment demands.

When we attempt to build something, the first question we ask ourselves is what are the goals of our undertaking. We think that, from the topics presented, it is more than evident that the goals which we are pursuing are clear: to build, in our land, a society of peace, progress and social justice in accordance with our party program.

This is the basic clarification of our political process: to reaffirm, once again, our total fidelity to the ideology of the PAIGC, based on the thinking of Amilcar Cabral.

This is our ideology, on which our strategy must be based, and the JAAC is the guarantee that this is our future. We are firmly determined to combat anyone who, consciously or unconsciously, blatantly or secretly, attempts to divert our party from the line traced by Cabral and confirmed by the party members at our First Extraordinary Congress. When we declare that Cabral is not dead, it is because we are determined to achieve the society which he envisioned for our people, no matter how difficult the road may be.

But while we have a clear idea of what we are attempting, we must also know with what and how we can bring this idea to life.

Pursuant to the decisions of the Third Party Congress, which were confirmed by the First Extraordinary Congress, upon examination of the state of development of our productive forces we are still forced to conclude that a broad mobilization of our people is essential to a proper development process. The JAAC knew how to interpret this guideline and apply it to youth. This is why it proposes to mobilize young people from all the social groups who are prepared to fight to build a progressive society in our land, a society in which we can prevent any individuals or groups from gaining privilege by exploiting the labor of other individuals or groups.

The JAAC must know how to apply this strategy in practice, combating both sectarianism, which can isolate the organization from the masses, and liberalism, which undermines unity, which leads to an apparent harmony, but one without principles, which weakens cohesion, engenders passivity and ultimately may even cause the downfall of the organization.

The strategy of mobilizing all the nation's forces does not prevent us from drawing guidelines, based on an intensive examination of our social reality, for our joint action with the various social groups in our country. Amilcar Cabral did this before we began mobilizing for our glorious armed struggle for liberation. Today, although the poor development of the nation's productive forces has led to noticeable changes in the organization of our society, we must take into account the new reality of a politically independent country.

Aside from this fact, however, we cannot plan any political action in our country without also taking into account that we are a long way from achieving economic independence. Today we depend on other countries to feed part of our people. Economic development is the foundation on which any type of society is built. It can be for the benefit of all society or for privileged groups, but without the progressive development of the productive forces, there is no political power which can build a socially just society.

This is why we feel it is important that our youth give serious and intensive study to its engagement in the productive process. More active participation by the JAAC in production will necessarily go along with its increasing influence in political matters.

The young people are already contributing significantly to production, and here we must give special mention to our rural youth, but we have to do more, always more and more still. The party will lend its support, both through its organs and through the state apparatus, to all properly conceived initiatives to increase participation by our youth in improving production. It will be the responsibility of the JAAC to encourage and promote these initiatives, and we are convinced that your organization is capable of carrying out this directive.

Amilcar Cabral wrote that no revolution can succeed without a revolutionary ideal, but that you can also have a revolution with perfect revolutionary meaning and still have it fail. We have a revolutionary ideology, the legacy of Cabral, and so our revolution can succeed, but this can only come about through the correct action that will give our people a better living standard. We must make it possible for our people in the most remote villages, far from the urban centers, to experience the independence for which they have sacrificed for so many years.

We are firmly prepared to fight for this. We have proved this in the past, in the jungles of our country, we proved it again on 14 November, and we are determined to continue. We will fight without truce against corruption, wherever and at whatever level it exists. No one has the right to betray the effort which our people are making to go forward. We will combat the diversion [of money or goods] which immediately robs us of the wealth which our workers are creating, but we will also combat deviations from the ideology of Cabral, which could lead to a society in which privileged groups live at the expense of the effort and sweat of the workers.

We are counting on the youth, organized by the JAAC, in the struggle against corruption. We are counting on our mass organizations in work places and neighborhoods to strengthen their vigilance and report evidence of any and every attempted corruption, regardless of who the perpetrator is.

The JAAC members engaged in the struggle against corruption must behave in exemplary and irreproachable fashion. You must be the model for the masses, so your words will have the power that the revolutionary ethic confers on you.

The PAIGC has faith in the young people and expects much of them.

We cannot conclude without directing some words to the representatives of the organizations friendly to the JAAC and our party, who, by their presence, have shown that we are not alone in our struggle.

Today we live in a clouded world, in which peace is seriously threatened and in which many people are still suffering the harshness of domination and exploitation. Side by side with astonishing scientific advances, there is still incomprehensible social backwardness. Men have succeeded in reaching the moon, but there are also men who still feel they are racially superior to other men. Incredible sums are spent to build weapons which can destroy all mankind, while a significant part of mankind is starving to death.

The future belongs to you, and you are already building it.

This is why we value your presence here. It is proof of the solidarity among young people who are fighting for a better world, solidarity which is invaluable. In yesterday's liberation struggle we had the advantage of your support, and today we recognize its importance in the rebuilding of our country.

Our party encourages our youth organization to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation with all the young people and brother organizations who share in the desire to build a world of peace, progress and social justice.

Our party fully supports all the activities of our youth on behalf of the people in Africa, Latin America or Asia who are engaged in an anti-imperialist struggle.

But if our voice is to carry any significant weight internationally, we must be increasingly united as a country, stronger and more independent.

We are counting on our youth and on the JAAC to accomplish this task.

May your first congress be a successful step on the road to building the country of Cabral.

May the JAAC be increasingly the secure and militant reserve of the PAIGC--a guiding political force in Guinea-Bissau's society.

Hail the First JAAC Congress!

Hail the JAAC!

Hail the PAIGC--the force, light and guide of our people!

Congress Ends

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Sep 83 pp 4-5

[Text] The Congress of the Amilcar Cabral Africa Youth [JAAC], held from 3 to 12 September in Bissau, with the theme "Congress for the reaffirmation of the JAAC as the secure and militant reserve of the PAIGC," elected a new Central Council [CC] (the highest body of the JAAC between congresses), composed of 71 members and 10 alternate members, the Secretariat of the Central Council (the organ which directs the life of the organization between meetings of the CC), composed of 13 members and 3 alternate members, and a National Commission for Verification and Control, composed of 25 members.

The delegates to the Congress also approved the new JAAC statutes and general resolutions summarizing the major items examined during this meeting and setting down the guidelines for the future of our youth vanguard. They approved three motions and reelected comrades Teobaldo Barbosa and Adriano Ferreira to their posts as secretary general and assistant secretary general, as nominated by the PAIGC in a meeting of the party's Central Committee.

These were days of intensive labor in which delegates from all regions of the country demonstrated their political maturity and concern for the serious economic problems which the country is currently experiencing.

PAIGC Ideology

After an intensive discussion of the address by Comrade President Nino Vieira to the opening session and the report of the Central Council, presented by Comrade

Teobaldo Barbosa, the JAAC determined to acknowledge and adopt the ideology of the PAIGC, based on the philosophy of Amilcar Cabral, the basic concept of which is the elimination of the exploitation of men by men. The JAAC concluded that the ideology of Amilcar Cabral was correct yesterday, as proven in the struggle for national liberation, is correct today and will be correct tomorrow because it rests on scientific and dialectical foundations and reflects the deepest aspirations of the working people of Guinea-Bissau's society and of peoples seeking to eradicate the material and spiritual bases for the exploitation of men by men.

The congress also reaffirmed that in the process of the future development of the JAAC and its affirmation as the vanguard of Guinea-Bissau's youth, it is necessary to think about creating youth associations and organisms, directed and controlled by the JAAC, which will serve as sources for the recruitment of new members for the JAAC ranks. [The congress reaffirmed] that the JAAC is the vanguard organization of the nation's youth, because its members are the most dedicated and conscientious young people, who accept without reservation the ideological options and highest objectives of the PAIGC; that the JAAC is the secure reserve of the PAIGC, because it is from the ranks of the JAAC that the party will recruit its future members, essential for its renovation and the intensification of its revolutionary character; and that the JAAC is the militant reserve of the PAIGC, since it is composed of young people who are most willing and able to defend, stubbornly and under any circumstances, the political philosophy of Amilcar Cabral and the fulfillment of the PAIGC Program for the creation of a new society of peace, progress and true social justice, free from the exploitation of men by men.

The delegates reaffirmed that, to carry out its lofty mission of training the new man for our country, the Organization of Abel Djani Pioneers should center its attention on love and respect for manual and intellectual labor and on the introduction of new concepts of social relations, aimed at the elimination of individualism.

Enlisting Working Youth

The First JAAC Congress also determined to give priority to the mobilization and enlistment of working youth, particularly the peasant youth; thus the leadership of our youth vanguard will soon draft special directives for the implementation of this decision and, in accordance with the PAIGC line, will undertake to defend the right of young people from these social classes to social advancement and to fuller participation in the decision-making bodies. [The congress determined] to devote special attention to the mobilization and enlistment of student youth, which calls for outlining an organizational strategy leading to the future creation of an autonomous student organization, and to undertake to mobilize and recruit young cadres, especially those returning after studying abroad. In implementing this decision, the JAAC should continue with the type of experience represented by the First Congress of Youth Cadres, promoting meetings by sector of activity.

According to the document setting forth the general resolutions, the congress also decided that the JAAC should promote the participation of young people in the conception, organization, execution and control of socioeconomic and political programs aimed at the elimination of underdevelopment in our country; that the JAAC should intensify its work of mobilizing and enlisting the young masses to contribute in a more organized way to the process of building a new life in our country; and that the JAAC should examine the issue of creating cooperatives in the country, promoting seminars on this topic.

The delegates also determined that the JAAC has a duty to make our young people aware of our economic circumstances and of the need to produce more and better, for the good of society and in their own interest; and that the JAAC fully supports the defined strategy for economic and social development and is prepared to mobilize our young people to carry it out.

Regarding lines of action and prospects for the future, the congress determined that the JAAC must create structures that will promote the active, voluntary and conscientious participation of the young masses, functional and efficient structures, capable of insuring that the flow of information from base to summit will be increasingly accurate, that the JAAC must give greater attention to our local and intermediate structures and that it must see to the correct application of the principles of collective leadership, democratic centralism, criticism and self-criticism.

Regarding the Department of Organization and Control, the congress determined that it should insure the continuous functioning of local committees already formed or to be formed, as well as all the other JAAC structures; that it should oversee the implementation of the directives outlined for all echelons of the JAAC structures and make constant support visits; that it should draft the regulations for internal operations of the JAAC structures, with precise duties for each member of the JAAC at various levels; and that it should establish close working relations and coordination with the National Commission for Verification and Control.

The congress determined that the department should make efforts to create local JAAC committees in all the private industrial units and private or state agricultural enterprises in rural areas, see to it that the JAAC structures are directed by dedicated members, faithful to the philosophy of Amilcar Cabral, and insure effective control of the movement of members within the organization.

With respect to the Department of Information and Propaganda, the delegates stressed that the various information and propaganda organs should clearly express the ideas and ideological concepts of the JAAC and the party in all areas of social life; that the department should be provided with the funding and manpower necessary to fulfill its functions; and that an effort should be made, in cooperation with the Department of Cadre Training, to train journalists, reporters, announcers, editors, photographers and other information and propaganda personnel. The delegates also stressed the need for closer cooperation with the department's counterparts in the party, government and mass organizations, as well as the need to create, within a reasonable time, the JAAC Documentation and Information Center.

School of Political and Ideological Information

The First Congress also determined that the Department of Cadre Training should develop an action program, conducting lectures, seminars, study groups for political-ideological training and youth forums; that it should foster a strong will and determination in our youth to defend the revolutionary conquests of our people and to defend the material wealth which the people have created by their daily labor; and that it should lay the groundwork for the future creation of a JAAC School of Political-Ideological Training.

It was determined that the Department of Administration and Finance should take steps to obtain the funding and manpower to fulfill its functions, work for the gradual creation of administrative infrastructures (offices, equipment), at all structural levels of the organization in accordance with their real potential, and for the diversification of centers of activity, create suitable mechanisms for

the strict control of financial activities; and hold to one of its basic principles: austerity.

Regarding the Department of Culture, Sports and Recreation, the delegates (who came from all the social classes of Guinea-Bissau) determined that the JAAC must increasingly become the cultural bulwark against the penetration of negative and alienating values; that the department should base its work on a knowledge of the manifestations of complexes created by the colonialists and the cultural effects of colonial exploitation, and find ways to impose a new dynamic on the spiritual reeducation of our youth. [The department should] create and/or rehabilitate sports arenas and promote the formation of sports teams in production centers, schools and neighborhoods.

It is also the responsibility of this department to participate in the restoration of historic sites of our struggle for national liberation, by creating restoration and preservation brigades; to assist in recording the history of the national liberation struggle and in the effort to gather and reproduce the songs, tales and other artistic representations of the armed struggle; to promote the gradual establishment of regional libraries and recreational and cultural centers; to instill the habit of reading in our young people; and to create literacy brigades to eliminate illiteracy in our society as a whole and particularly among our youth.

Youth Work Brigades

The delegates determined to take action to mobilize, enlist and educate our youth in the spirit of love of productive labor. [Such programs] should be limited, first phase, to agriculture (creation of cooperatives), civil construction, literacy and sanitation. Youth work brigades should be created according to the following phases: formation of JAAC shock brigades, specialized brigades and vanguard brigades.

With regard to OPAD [Abel Djassi Pioneers], the JAAC considered the need for constant intensification of the militancy of the JAAC members who lead our pioneer organization, so they may respond adequately to the requirements for the training of children; the need to enlist more children in the OPAD; the need for greater support from the local JAAC structures to OPAD structures; the need to conduct ideological education among our children for the creation of the new man, whose basic values will be love of country, of comrades, of truth, of manual and mental labor, of nature, of our African country of Guinea [sic], of the JAAC and of the PAIGC.

The congress also noted the need to promote recreational and cultural activities to occupy the children's leisure time in a useful and pleasant way; a need for greater cooperation between the Ministry of Education and OPAD; and the need to produce uniforms for all the pioneers.

During the working session, the delegates also examined the need to improve relations between the JAAC leadership and our structures in the FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces] and the national security organs, the need to assign loyal and dynamic comrades to the JAAC structures in the FARP and security organs, comrades who are trusted and respected by the latter, and the need to intensify the JAAC's organizing activities among the young people serving in the defense and security organs.

International Relations

Regarding international relations, the First JAAC Congress determined to reaffirm its determination to adhere faithfully to the principles that guide our party's foreign policy; to support all peoples in struggle; to establish, strengthen and develop relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation with progressive youth and student organizations; to increase participation in such continental and international youth and student organizations as the PAYM, the AASU [All-African Students Union], the WFDY and the IUS; to cement relations with fellow youth organizations in African countries where Portuguese is the official language and in neighboring countries and countries in our subregion; and to develop and cement relations of friendship and cooperation with youth groups in the socialist community, specifically the Leninist Komsomol [Leninist Communist Youth League] of the USSR, the FDJ [Free German Youth] of the GDR, Cuba's UJC [Union of Young Communists], the GSM [expansion unknown] of Czechoslovakia, the Dimitrov Komsomol [Dimitrov Communist Youth League] of Bulgaria, Hungary's KISZ [Communist Youth Union] and the Socialist Youth leagues in Yugoslavia and Korea.

The congress determined to strengthen relations between the JAAC and the PAIGC, and appealed for substantial and effective support for the JAAC from the party. The JAAC also determined to work in full cooperation and coordination with the UNTG [National Union of Guinea-Bissau Workers] and the UDEMU [Democratic Union of women]. The JAAC hailed the First Congress of Women in our country and the creation of the UDEMU, as well as the important decisions emanating from the women's congress, which reflect the determination of the women of Guinea-Bissau in the struggle for emancipation. The JAAC encouraged the UNTG as it holds its Second National Conference in preparation for its First Congress.

Peace Zones Backed

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 14 Sep 83 pp 4-5

[Text] At the closing session of the First JAAC Congress, four motions were unanimously adopted: a motion of support for and confidence in the PAIGC, a motion of commendation, a motion for disarmament and world peace and, finally, a motion of solidarity with the struggle of all peoples.

In their motion of support for and confidence in the party, the delegates of the First JAAC Congress reiterated their indestructible fidelity to the PAIGC - the party of Cabral, the leading political force in our society and the guarantee that the revolutionary conquests of our people will be protected.

They reaffirmed their complete faith in the PAIGC, particularly in its secretary general, Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, whose support for young people has been an incentive to strengthen their vanguard organization. The delegates also reiterated their firm determination to endeavor to merit the confidence which the party has placed in the JAAC and to fulfill its historic mission as the secure and militant reserve of the PAIGC.

Comrades Paulo Silva, member of the General Secretariat of the JAAC Central Council, Galone Mane, alternate member of the General Secretariat and first secretary of the JAAC in Bafata Region, and Felix Sambu, member of the Central Council and the Youth Brigade, were praised by the delegates for their work on behalf of the youth vanguard.

For Disarmament and Peace

With respect to the motion for disarmament and peace, the First Youth Congress delegates demonstrated their deep-seated conviction that only by the limitation and elimination of weapons, above all of nuclear weapons, and the establishment of measures leading to general and full disarmament under strict international control can mankind be assured of lasting peace.

The congress also reaffirmed its full support for the creation of peace zones, with the voluntary participation of nations in the pertinent regions, considering them to be important disarmament measures. In this regard, the congress noted the peace march held in collaboration with the IUS and the AASU on 31 March 1983 in Bissau, under the slogan "Africa--Zone of Peace," which it described as indicative of the firm commitment of our youth to the goals of peace and their rejection of attempts to nuclearize the African continent.

The delegates of the First JAAC Congress feel that the arms race, aside from the destruction of humanity which it could almost certainly cause, is one of the greatest, if not the greatest obstacle in the struggle against underdevelopment. The delegates expressed their indignation at the military expenditures, which assume greater and greater proportions in the face of the pressing needs of humanity, particularly of developing countries, for food, health and education.

In the last motion, regarding solidarity with peoples in struggle, the young delegates supported the peoples of the world in their struggle for liberation from colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism and racism, including Zionism and apartheid.

The delegates praised the heroic people of Angola and Mozambique, who are currently under constant threat from racist South Africa, which violates their sovereignty and commits acts of sabotage in an attempt to prevent them, and the Front Line countries, from lending assistance to the liberation fronts SWAPO, in Namibia, and the ANC, in South Africa.

The delegates were pleased with the military and diplomatic victories achieved by the Saharan people, led by their vanguard Polisario Front, and called for the immediate implementation of the decisions of the 19th OAU Summit, aimed at the urgent settlement of the Saharan conflict and the immediate withdrawal of the Moroccan troops from the SDAR.

Conflict in Chad

The delegates to the congress are concerned about the internationalization of the conflict in Chad. They feel that the people of Chad alone have the right to decide their future and that the internationalization of the conflict could make it difficult to arrive at a solution. They propose that the decisions of the most recent summit meeting of our Pan-African organization, the OAU, should be respected.

The delegates expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, and reiterated their faith that the Palestinians will be successful in their struggle to assert their right to create their own independent nation.

This motion condemns Israel's terrorist activity against defenseless Arab settlement and its policy of planting colonies in occupied Arab regions. The delegates condemn the fascist military dictatorship of Pinochet, which for 10 years has subjected the Chilean people to one of the most violent and shameful oppressive

regimes. They vehemently condemn the annexation of the territory of East Timor by the fascist Indonesian regime.

Our young delegates encourage the Salvadoran people, who are led by the Farabundo Marti Front, in their struggle for freedom and the institution of a democratic society in their country. The delegates support the Sandinista Revolution and the struggle of the Nicaraguan people.

The JAAC delegates hail the Cuban revolution and praise the achievements of the internationalist Cuban people and youth in strengthening the socialist country of Marti.

They also reaffirm their support for the just cause of the Korean people, who are struggling to bring about their country's peaceful reunification and independence, without any foreign interference.

6362

CSO: 3442/11

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION ACCUSES OFFICIAL--Maseru--The leader of the opposition United Democratic Party, Mr Charles Mofeli, has accused the Lesotho prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, of gross violation of human rights. Speaking at a press conference in Maseru yesterday, Mr Mofeli claimed opposition party members were being harassed, detained and interrogated at gunpoint and told not to hold political rallies in preparation for Lesotho's coming general election. Only supporters of the ruling National Party are allowed to hold such rallies. Mr Mofeli brought to the conference one of the alleged victims of the harassment, said to have been beaten by the Lesotho Security Police during the electioneering campaign in Qachas's Nek earlier this month. Mr Tumelo Mchloua told the press conference he was detained for five days during which he was denied food and interrogated during the day and night and assaulted. He claimed he was also threatened with death. [Text] [MB201230 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Oct 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/109

FUTURE OF TRADE BETWEEN RSA, BLACK AFRICA DISCUSSED

Pretoria ISSUP STRATEGIC REVIEW in English Aug 83 pp 2-11

[Keynote speech by W. B. Holtes, Chief Executive South African Foreign Trade Organization, at a panel discussion of the Institute for Strategic Studies on 29 March 1983 at the University of Pretoria]

[Text]

1. Any discussion of trade between the Republic and the rest of Africa is a risky affair: official statistics on the South African side are not published in broken-down form; statistics issued by the other countries are out-of-date and those published, for example, by the International Monetary Fund, are totally unreliable and no more than guesstimates with the decimal point sometimes in the wrong place. The subject is surrounded, often unjustifiably, by secrecy; there are strong feelings about the subject with politics, economics, strategic viewpoints, humanitarian feelings, hard business realism being all thoroughly mixed up. It may prove difficult to strip the matter of some of the strongly subjective interpretations which normally accompany it. To project the *future* of this fleeting, subjective interpretation of the business realities governing the relationship between the Republic of South Africa and Black Africa may prove more than dicey; it could spell professional suicide for an economist.

It is nevertheless important to try to explain South Africa's position in relation to the rest of Africa, bearing in mind "it is better to have tried and failed, than never to have tried at all".

2. An analysis of South Africa's *foreign* trade (including Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland which are all in the Customs Union with South Africa — referred to as Greater South Africa) reflects an unprecedented rapid growth of exports from 1975 until 1980 with a levelling off at approximately R19 billion in 1981 and 1982.

As far as the SADCC countries are concerned, the overall estimate of its foreign trade gives a total for exports of approximately R8.0 billion and a total import estimate of R8.5 billion in 1981 or approximately 47% of South Africa's visible foreign trade. In virtually all countries concerned (including Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland) the dominating trading partners are similar to South Africa's, viz. the EEG, USA and Japan.

3. The role of the EEC is particularly significant; the Community obviously has a stabilizing influence as a major source of foreign aid, as a potential market under the Lomé Convention and as a major investor in mining and industry. It would be naïve, however to ignore that competitive feelings, *vis-à-vis* South Africa, often dominate the existing relationships.

4. In the regional trade patterns of the whole of Southern Africa the amount of trade between either the various SADC or PTA countries is limited due to the similarity in products (agricultural and mineral raw materials) and the SADC countries need to import manufactured goods and food supplies not available from their SADC or PTA partners. Here the dominating role of South Africa as a major supplier to most of the countries concerned reflects the advanced industrialized stage of the Republic of South Africa. In Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique and Mauritius, South Africa is the major supplier of the import needs.

Unfortunately, there are severe limits to South Africa's ability to buy more from the other Southern African countries due to the fact that also for the Republic its major import needs are machinery, equipment and other industrial requisites. However, trade agreements with some of the countries concerned (for example, Zimbabwe and Malawi) have, to some extent, ameliorated the trade imbalance.

5. As mentioned there are, unfortunately, no figures available for South Africa's trade with individual countries but *total* South African exports to Africa are approximately R0.9 billion in direct trade with an estimated R0.4 billion in indirect exports to altogether 40-odd countries in Africa. This was not matched by imports from Africa at approximately only R0.3 billion last year with probably only a minute amount for indirect imports.

The decreasing trend of the last two years (after a sharp rise in 1979 and 1980) reflects the overall contraction of *commercially orientated* trade in Black Africa, only partly compensated for by *aid* programmes.

When analysing the products of exporters from South Africa to the rest of Africa, foodstuffs are important but not the dominant product. Granted, a million tons of maize finds its way into Africa but the export of raw materials, chemicals, plastics, steel, etc bear greater weight in our export package. Also, of consequence to the manufacturing sector is the fact that Africa offers still reasonably good opportunities for such a wide range of manufactured goods for which South Africa holds a more competitive supply position. This applies not only to spare parts, machinery and equipment but, equally to a wide range of consumer products and pharmaceuticals. South Africa also supplies the essential needs of the processing and mining industries in Africa and keeps them, in many cases, from grinding to a standstill.

The construction industry and the export of capital goods which used to be such important elements in South African exports to Black Africa, have suffered due to serious cash flow problems in Africa and competition from countries supplying under soft loans or aid programmes. This is an area where a reassessment of available long-term credit facilities to Africa must take place in South Africa wants to maintain a viable two-way economic relationship with Africa and if South Africa wish to see its construction industry develop into long-term foreign markets. Obviously, a price will have to be paid for this, as the likelihood of commercially viable credit facilities is often remote.

6. In Southern Africa two economic blocs exist which overlap to some extent.

- (i) Greater South Africa, including the independent national states and the BLS countries, and
- (ii) SADCC countries including most of the countries in Southern Africa (also the BLS countries) but excluding South Africa and Zaire.

As politically different in objectives as these blocs may be with SADCC's aim of becoming less dependent on the Republic, they are not mutually exclusive economically at this stage. On the contrary, there is a strong degree of interdependence. Economically, and in the short term, SADCC can only survive and have any hope of development and growth through close cooperation with South Africa. On the other hand, politically, South Africa needs a long-term understanding with SADCC if it wishes to regard itself as part of Africa.

The unresolved questions that face South Africa today are thus, economically the long-term objectives of SADCC and, politically, the short-term consequences for the Republic arising out of SADCC.

7. Although it can be argued that SADCC was created as a response to the Constellation of States announced by the Prime Minister at the Carlton Conference in 1980, it is interesting to note that both South Africa and SADCC have indicated that they do not see their own economic development as a deliberate threat to the other's existence. On the contrary, each has stated that there is room for the other to exist, although feelings may have changed somewhat following the Maseru raid.

However, there is a clear difference in emphasis emerging between the two blocs:

- (i) in the case of *Greater South Africa* its foreign trade is clearly grafted on *private sector business growth*. Aid and assistance programmes (whether for decentralization, training or rural development) are increasingly dependent upon private sector involvement or even initiative;
- (ii) in the case of *SADCC*, development is mainly initiated by individual *Governments*, largely on the back of foreign aid programmes and soft loans with a long-term expectation that trade flows will emerge from improved infrastructures and from greater production capabilities in mining and agriculture with long-term hopes to eventually develop more benefitting and processing facilities.

8. It is perhaps understandable that any newly independent state may wish to experiment with a different economic system. These experiments in most SADCC countries have led to the establishment of parastatal organizations to take over the functions of the private sector. The latest developments in Zimbabwe, with the start of operations of the Mineral Marketing Organization at the beginning of this month, is a case in point. It is significant that this development is gathering momentum at the same time that the Republic is turning increasingly to the private sector and the market mechanism. Sadly for Africa few examples of successful state regulated national development programmes as envisaged exist worldwide.

9. This divergent development reflects the different developmental stages of the two economic blocs and could spell danger if different levels of prosperity are increasingly becoming a dividing factor between the emerging communities. There is no doubt that in the overall emotive feelings of many Black States in Africa the relative prosperity of South Africa is a rallying point. This is understandable for in the same way the prosperity of the USA has often created strong anti-American feelings in Latin America and, to a lesser extent, in neighbouring Canada, whilst the economic success of Japan may have created envious anti-Japanese feelings in large parts of the Far East.

As worldwide poverty can thus be a strongly dividing factor between communities, priority in Southern Africa should, therefore, be a policy of balanced economic development not only within the Republic of South Africa but in particular within the whole of the region. Such balanced economic development requires as a first priority concentration of effort on the establishment of improved infrastructure to facilitate the transport of export commodities. This should be supported by a more practical agricultural development programme than witnessed so far, both to provide cash crops and to obviate the importation of foodstuffs to offset the ravaging effects of rapid urbanization and depletion of rural potential.

There may be a strong temptation to pursue some of the larger mining and industrial growth programmes that have led in the Republic of South Africa to such spectacular results. In the absence of a strong private sector in most SADCC countries with automatic corrective checks and balances, such major projects can only be developed successfully and with minimum social disadvantages, once infrastructural facilities and agricultural development programmes are successfully getting off the ground. In this respect, some of the over-ambitious SADCC plans need reassessment.

10. When considering the emergence of infant industries in Africa, South Africa's experience of the road from primary producer to processing and manufacturing nation could be of major benefit to neighbouring SADCC countries. Also in South Africa the industrialization experience has been, to a large extent, an African experience. This applies to labour utilization, technology absorption, productivity problems, supervisory and management difficulties in the individual company but also concerns Government policies regarding protection for industries *vis-à-vis* the need of access to imported products, and public sector programmes in training, industrial development and export growth.

11. A major problem which Black States in Africa are experiencing in their trade development progress is in the initial "take-off"; only countries able to overcome this gravity factor can move from the "less developed stage" to the "developing stage". In this process the role of South Africa may be critical. South Africa's ability to further grow as a major supplier to SADCC countries may in years to come be dependent on sincere efforts in developing a more balanced two-way trade pattern with other African States. This would demand that South Africa go out of its way to create markets for SADCC products in the Republic as has so clearly been demonstrated to Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mauritius, the Ivory Coast, etc. what South Africa is capable of doing. This calls for a policy of enlightened self-interest, deliberately creating for neighbouring countries an increasing share also in the trade services sector. This relates particularly to rail and

road transport, in the development of aviation systems and cargo capabilities, in communications, forwarding, shipping, banking and tourism. It would be short-term folly to expect South Africa's current domination in these sectors otherwise to continue ad infinitum without any possible backlash. The SATS and SAA have more than demonstrated that pragmatic attitudes have far-reaching effects.

12. In SAFTO's latest annual report the critical role of foreign trade and in particular exports as a binding force in the Southern African regional market was thus pinpointed:

"The common infrastructural facilities in the Southern African region are a precondition for economic growth. This not only applies to the railways, harbours, roads and air transport facilities, but also to the executive, monetary and other skills required in both physical transport and distribution as well as in supporting functions of marketing, finance, insurance and the like. Economic interdependence of Southern African countries remains a reality in which export is the common factor"

13. The common factor of trade between many Black States and RSA is a strong guarantee for ensuring that prosperity in the Republic benefits other African countries. It is obvious that the relative economic power of South Africa will automatically draw along the economic development of the other countries of the region. This is a reasonable thought which equally applies to many other economic regions abroad, whether in the Americas, Europe, Asia, Middle East or North Africa. In fact in Western Europe it has been the strongest single factor in getting the EEC off the ground and in many other countries joining the Economic Community.

Amazingly, particularly in the EEC, a different set of economic laws had been discovered for Southern Africa. In fact increasingly the view is propounded, even in official EEC publications, that the dominating economic power of the RSA may prevent viable economic units and infant industries emerging in neighbouring countries and, in strong words, these countries are invited to be "economically liberated" (sic) by the EEC from South Africa. One cannot simply shrug this duality of thinking off as economic amateurism. It is a combination of shrewd economic-political manoeuvring by South Africa's competitors and by politicians in Western Europe and North America who believe that they have found an effective argument to weaken the long-term economic ties that link Black Africa to the Republic of South Africa. If, in the process, the economics of these Black States themselves are harmed or if these proposals are contrary to the more pragmatic views of many Black Statesmen in Africa, it is of little concern to the originators of these theories.

It must be admitted that this duality in thinking is not always accepted by the *private* sectors in the West but opposition to these extreme and uniquely unrealistic views has weakened considerably over the years.

South Africa can successfully counter such arguments by a more outward looking trade policy in Africa and by ultimately seeking access to management of the major multi-national corporations with operations in the Republic of South Africa and elsewhere in Africa.

14. Having accepted the unique role of foreign trade as a common denominator in the whole of the Southern African region linking SADCC, PTA

and RSA we must now evaluate the importance of the current trade links and economic ties more specifically

14.1 The external trading patterns of South Africa, SADCC and PTA: in both cases the dominating role of the EEC, USA and Japan in imports, exports, invisible trade and investment demands that deliberate efforts be made for continuous consultation and coordination, in order to prevent any "either/or" alternative trade and investment policies from emerging abroad in these trading partners.

14.2 The similarity in trade patterns between SADCC and PTA countries: this severely limits the emergence of meaningful interregional trade in Southern Africa outside South Africa. The break up of the East African Community and the lack of progress in e.g. LAFTA and similar economic blocs elsewhere illustrates this point. South Africa's ability to provide only a limited market for SADCC exports necessitates caution in not too aggressively or openly exploiting South Africa's role as major supplier to most SADCC countries. On the other hand SADCC countries should appreciate the exceptional role of South Africa in providing not only emergency requirements, but above all a competitive supply potential. SADCC countries will concentrate on at least developing an independent "software" in infrastructure and trade services, whether in banking, shipping and forwarding, air transport or other similar facilities. It is only a realistic policy to encourage such developments as the harsh realities in the "hardware" of regional trade movements will, for the time being, prevail to the advantage of South Africa.

Although many countries in Africa are now set on export programmes, they have found it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to establish themselves competitively elsewhere in Africa and largely turn to Western Europe, North America and to barter agreements with Comecon and the Far East.

14.3 South Africa's score card in GATT and in its trade agreements with Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique and assistance programmes with other African countries: a practical and outward looking approach to trade with SADCC — such as is outlined above — should be continuously stated publicly as part of the Republic's overall foreign trade policy.

The role of the multi-national corporations, particularly those from Western Europe, and USA, are important in the creation of employment and transfer of technology to Southern Africa. Pressure will often be exerted on their head offices in the EEC or through any possible Code of Conduct, to either wind down their operations in Southern Africa (or somewhat unrealistically) to shift these to SADCC countries outside the RSA. On the other hand there may be pressures to limit their Southern African operation to the Republic

and decentralize their regional operations with a direct line of reporting to their European head office. This development has not been very successful in spite of pressure by political activists and trade unions in Western Europe. In the case of most MNCs the reverse has been noticed with more and more MNCs playing an outstandingly important role in the inter-regional flow of goods, management skills and technology as well as back-up services throughout the whole of the Southern African region from their South African operation.

- 14.5 **The physical limits of road, rail, harbour and air facilities** in the Southern African region must be placed in a practical perspective. It may be a politically desirable objective of any country in Southern Africa to develop its own airlines, its own port facilities, its own railway expansion programme, but none of these facilities can exist without at least a minimum throughput. The need for e.g. Zaire or Zambia to sell efficiently its copper on world markets, if necessary through a South African port, will remain more important than any political gains conceivably obtained from sending these goods ineffectively or at a higher cost by the Tazara Railway System. If South Africa is seen in turn to utilize to maximum extent neighbouring countries' facilities such as Maputo Harbour, Swaziland or Lesotho Air Services, Malawi's road transport companies — the less they will demand duplication of services to avoid using South Africa's.
- 14.6 **The shortage of trade and investment finance** in SADCC countries will remain the single most essential factor in restraining trade and development in the years to come. The accumulation of bad fortune, sky-rocketing import bills, depressed world markets for basic export commodities and very often inexperienced management brought most SADCC countries to an often precarious financial situation. This happened in spite of the fact that a wide variety of aid programmes from World Bank, African Development Bank, Arab Aid Funds, EEC and individual programmes such as Britain's CDC, Germany's DEG, Scandinavia's Nordic Aid, etc were available. These schemes had, however, serious problems in identifying viable projects which had at least offered a minimum chance of success. *Within this delicate situation South Africa had done remarkably well in exporting its goods with less financial exposure and payment disasters than those experienced by many European exporters.* Although South African exporters may be jealous of some of the finance facilities available to their competitors from Europe, long-term aid programmes may create for the recipient a measure of frustration which normally does not exist in the equal-status position of buyer and seller. Although initially some export credit facilities available to Western European suppliers to SADCC countries may have been more generous than those available to South African exporters, differences have tended to gradually disappear as experience mounted.
- 14.7 In line with this pragmatic SA view that at least a minimum of inter-regional trade should be maintained, is the need of international shipping lines and airline companies to optimize cargo utilization and to insist on minimum standards of operational efficiency of

infrastructural facilities. Both have had the effect of beneficially blurring politically opposing stances.

15 CONCLUSION

- 15.1 The need to successfully market and physically ship export goods to the rest of the world offers a basis for cooperation between RSA and Black Africa where few, if any, conflicting interests would appear to exist and where joint spin-off benefits can be obtained.

Such a programme need not be limited to the physical movement of goods alone. South Africa has demonstrated its ability to develop highly successful export programmes for most of its major exports. These programmes are largely private sector orientated but operate in close conjunction with the authorities. Neighbouring countries are already using these channels with a great deal of success and this offers room for expansion.

Regional cooperation between SADCC and South Africa may not yet be viable on a broader scale. *However there may be room for a joint Private Sector Export Development Centre which could consolidate and develop the trade interests throughout the region.* This is a concept which SAFTO has for some time seen as feasible.

- 15.2 As far as imports are concerned, these are virtually all directly related to economic development, or in the case of most SADCC countries, often of an emergency nature. Panic buying leads to inefficiency and all countries in Southern Africa have, therefore, a direct stake in maintaining at least reasonable efficiency in existing infrastructural facilities. The role of South Africa as a supplier of critically needed goods, being able to quote competitive prices from a nearby source, has had a stabilizing effect on the overall import market of the region.

- 15.3 *Efforts to impose an "either/or" doctrine on trade policies of individual countries in Western Europe (or major MNCs there) with regard to Africa have largely failed.* In principle, neither the Lomé Convention, nor more recently SADCC or PTA developments, have led to the withdrawal or curtailment of individual countries trade links with South Africa. The existence of efficient trade routes and back-up services has been seen as a *sine qua non* for successful economic development in the whole area. It is unlikely that, for example, Nigerian or Tanzanian attitudes towards trade restrictions with South Africa will in the near future succeed in countries closer to us.

- 15.4 Not only can a strong case be made out for a continuation of the multi-national corporations' commitment to both South Africa and other states on the Continent, but it is realistic to propose to corporate management of the MNCs that an export basis in South Africa for the African sub-Continent is totally viable. Much work has been done by SAFTO in this field and the MNCs already established here have no difficulty with this concept. It may be, though, that this view needs clarifying not only in the minds of MNCs to be established here but certainly in the minds of the economic bureaucrats in the EEC and to a lesser extent in the USA who often, have little understanding of the economic realities of South Africa, Southern Africa and the rest of Black Africa.

FIRST DAILY BUSINESS NEWSPAPER APPEARS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] WELCOME today a new and lusty offspring, Business Day.

A self-contained publication appearing with the Rand Daily Mail, it is South Africa's first daily business newspaper.

It has been designed to give the busy executive a wide range of up-to-the-minute news crisply and effectively, every working day, Monday to Friday.

In a sense, the launch marks the coming of age of business in this country and acknowledges the sophistication and complexity of the local business scene. Certainly it represents an act of faith in the economic future of South Africa.

Research, advance reaction and our own instinct confirms there is a need for something like Business Day.

Obviously, it will contain much more information each day than could be accommodated in the old Business Mail. But business people are busy people, and they do not expect simply to be bombarded with masses of irrelevant material.

So Business Day has been carefully planned with their needs in mind.

Here is a brief guide to the logic that has been applied:

--The emphasis is on business news of direct interest to South African readers. Brevity, accuracy and immediacy are the triple aims.

--The major news of the day is to be found on the first five or six pages, and on the back page. This news will have been carefully selected to enable readers to get an overview of important developments on every business front every day.

--Stock Exchange prices and statistical information of all kinds from South Africa and major world markets are vital too. They will always be found on the four consecutive pages immediately before the back page. We think we have achieved an unprecedented clarity and logic of statistical presentation.

--As far as possible, the balance of the pages will feature news methodically compartmentalised and labelled so that it will be possible to identify subject matter at a glance.

Business Day has been founded on the acknowledged strengths of its predecessor Business Mail. Readers will recognise familiar, respected journalistic names.

Business Day will, of course, welcome construction criticism and suggestions from readers. But it expects, immodestly, that readers will be delighted to welcome it into the exciting world of business. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Oct 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/66

POLITICAL PARTIES REACT TO MAPUTO RAID

MB171300 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] spokesman on defense, Mr (Philip Myburgh), commenting on the raid said that, whatever one's reaction might be to the strikes, counterstrikes, and pre-emptive strikes, the latest raid into Mozambique simply confirmed the PFP's previously stated view that violence leads to more violence. He said that everything should, therefore, be done to resolve the problems of Southern Africa in a peaceful manner.

The Conservative Party [CP] chief spokesman on defense, Mr (Koos van der Merwe), has congratulated the chief of the Defense Force, General Constand Viljoen, and his soldiers on the successful strike. He said in a statement in Johannesburg that his party approved of what he called another preemptive strike against enemies of the republic. The party was also grateful that there had been no South African losses. Mr (van der Merwe) said the CP hoped that South Africa's enemies would take note that the South African Defense Force would not hesitate to act courageously and with might against enemies of the country.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, has issued a statement congratulating the men involved in the strike. In a statement in Durban, Mr Raw said that the strike had once again demonstrated that South Africa was serious when it warned its neighbors not to harbor ANC terrorists. He thought it was a pity that Mozambique did not heed South Africa's warnings and end support for the ANC. Mr Raw said this would be better for all concerned, as South Africa did not seek conflict with its neighbors, but it had to protect its security.

CSO: 3400/5

ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO GROW 'DRAMATICALLY'

MB141150 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Station commentary: "The Future of Local Government"]

[Text] The arguments over central government in the referendum campaign have overshadowed an issue that is going to be at least as important in shaping the future structure of South African politics. Indeed, its importance is such that it will considerably diminish the pivotal nature of the powers and functions that are now being so heatedly argued. It is development that is taking place--and that will in the future be greatly accelerated--away from the present centralization of political authority in South African society. Specifically, it is the process in which local authorities--city and town councils--will gain vastly increased political powers and, thereby, a much more prominent position in the governmental network of the country.

This week it has been a major preoccupation of the annual congress of the Transvaal Municipal Association and the subject of the opening address by the prime minister. The principle of maximum devolution of powers and decentralization of authority was a basic element of the new dispensation, he said. Among the benefits of such restructuring he listed the localizing of potential conflict, achieving the greatest degree of self-determination over own affairs, and making authority more accessible to the people.

It is in the urban centers that the most complex issues of South African politics have grown and will have to be resolved. They are the crucible in the vast social laboratory, in the WASHINGTON POST's phrase, that is South Africa. It is there that the country's unprecedented urban migration must chiefly be accommodated; that physical and social problems in the provision of housing, social amenities, and much else must be resolved; and, not least, that means must be devised for achieving effective self-government for all local communities and combining it with cooperation among them on matters of common concern for particular regions.

These issues are as fundamental in determining the organization of state and society--of the whole way of life which in a democracy is dictated by the electorate--as any in national politics. And they also, as much as traffic control and water supplies, are the concern of local authorities. What is more, they will increasingly dominate local government as South Africa moves toward a situation in which political authority is devolved to the lowest levels practicable.

The functions of local authorities will expand dramatically, at the expense obviously of the first and second tiers of government, in accordance with the belief that political authority is exercised most effectively where representatives have the closest possible contact with the people. Indeed, the city and town council will become very tangibly, as the prime minister put it, the cornerstone of democratic government in the country.

CSO: 3400/5

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI ANGERED BY VIOLENCE IN LAMONTVILLE

MB190931 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Kwazulu chief minister, Gatsha Buthelezi, has reacted with anger to the outbreak of violence in the Durban township of Lamontville. The violence in which at least three people are reported to have been killed, was sparked off by proposals to incorporate the township into Kwazulu. Carmen Ricard reports from Durban:

[Ricard] Chief Buthelezi has informed the minister of cooperation and development, Pieter Koornhof, that he will not have people under Kwazulu who do not want to be part of it. According to a report in a Durban morning paper, Buthelezi also said he did not want what he called rowdy Lamontville elements in Kwazulu--people who have murdered, maimed, and destroyed property. Meanwhile, police told me last night that soaking rain in the Durban area seems to have kept the migrant worker groups, who have been attacking Lamontville residents, away from the area.

In another statement Buthelezi has slammed Natal industrialist, (Chris Saunders), for supporting a "yes" vote in the referendum. (Saunders) (?chairman) of the Tongaat-(Surat) group, was a signatory of the Buthelezi report, and Buthelezi calls his decision an insult to Zulus.

CS0: 3400/5

JOHANNESBURG COMMENTS ON LATEST RAID INTO MAPUTO

MB171636 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Station commentary: "Security in Southern Africa"]

[Text] The governments of southern Africa will simply have to accept that rules of normal constructive relations--the international norms governing of behavior between states--must be respected if there is to be a subcontinental dispensation in which their countries' development potential may be realized. That is the message of the preemptive strike at ANC quarters in Maputo this week.

Flagrant violation of all reasonable standards of interstate behavior by harboring groups whose declared aim is to commit acts of terrorist subversion in South Africa will not be tolerated. As Defense Minister Magnus Malan noted in his statement, there had been repeated warnings to the Mozambican Government about its actions in this regard. Not only had they been ignored, but evidence had become available that a further series of terrorist acts in South Africa was being planned against civilian as well as military targets. In the circumstances, the preemptive operation by a defense force task group was inevitable.

Security is a state that depends on a fulfillment of mutual obligations. As long as the ANC continues to operate terrorist campaigns against South Africans the security forces will seek out and destroy its bases wherever they are. And while governments continue to permit such activities in their countries, thereby becoming willing partners in the process of destabilization, they will continue to suffer the affects on their national security.

This is the matter on which, in principle, Western governments that have themselves experienced the evils of terrorism, are united. Three months ago the prime minister of Britain called on governments to cooperate more closely to combat international terrorism. The terrorists of our age talk in military terms, but their deeds are those of common criminals, Mrs Thatcher said. Nor were they freedom fighters. If in power, they would make short shrift of any form of freedom.

A month earlier, America's undersecretary of state for political affairs, Mr Lawrence Eagleberger, set out what he said were key promises on which regional security in southern Africa rested. The first two were: respect for

international boundaries and renunciation of the use of violence across them, and the duty of all states to refrain from tolerating or acquiescing in organized activities within their territory by guerrillas or dissidents planning acts of violence in the territory of another state.

Disregarding those primary premises, of which Mozambique has consistently and provocatively been guilty, must in the logic of the situation create insecurity and instability. The alternative has been repeatedly offered by South Africa's government leaders: non-aggression agreements and extensive development cooperation. It is up to the governments of southern Africa to choose.

CSO: 3400/3

COMMENTARY ON ARMS INDUSTRY SUCCESS

MB181114 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Station commentary: "Arms Manufacture"]

[Text] The editor-in-chief of the British publication JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, Captain John Moore, has expressed astonishment over South Africa's ability to manufacture and produce for her submarine fleet. He was speaking while on a visit to South Africa and [words indistinct] incidentally at a time when this country held a massive military parade through the streets of its capital city, Pretoria.

Indeed, the Pretoria parade was an impressive display of how a country faced with arms sanctions has managed to build up its own weapons industry to the extent where it can proudly claim to be self-sufficient in weapons manufacture for its own defense purposes.

Among the weapons displayed was the long-range G-5 field gun and its mobile version, the G-6 cannon, which have placed this country in the forefront of artillery production. Also there was the deadly accurate 127 mm artillery rocket system, similar but superior to the Russian Stalin Organ. Then there were the armored cars. The Ratel [words indistinct] shown in many battles that they are suited to the type of conditions under which South Africans fight.

Certainly the weapons boycott confronted South Africa with one of the greatest challenges since becoming a republic. Today there are few who would deny that South Africa took up the challenge successfully, and the man who was most responsible for taking the initiative was the present prime minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, who, during the years when he held the portfolio of defense, became known as the father of the weapons industry.

United States defense expert, (Franklin Kramer), has declared that South Africa has built up the world's tenth largest weapons industry. Comments Mr (Lewis Germ) of the Hoover Institute of Stanford University: South Africa is capable of manufacturing weapons of war ranging from sophisticated rifles to armored vehicles and jet aircraft to the most modern of air defense systems and computers.

These then are the arms capabilities of South Africa. Combine this with the observation by the highly respected London-based Institute for Strategic Studies that the country's defense force is by far the most powerful in subSaharan Africa and it becomes clear that South Africa is a dangerous enemy as well as a valuable ally.

EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS, TRANSFERS REPORTED

Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 16 Sep 83 pp 19, 20

[Text]

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

No. 2009

16 September 1983

Statement of Receipts into and Transfers from the Exchequer Account for the period 1 April 1983 to 31 August 1983

Treasury, Pretoria

DEPARTEMENT VAN FINANSIES

No. 2009

16 September 1983

Staat van Ontvangste in en Oordragte uit die Skat-
kissrekening vir die tydperk 1 April 1983 tot 31 Augustus
1983

Tesoume, Pretoria

RECEIVED—ONTARIO

| Head of Revenue | Information | Month of August | | Total 1 April to 31 August | |
|--|---|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | | 1983 | 1982 | 1983 | 1982 |
| Portmaster's Office: 31 March 1983 | Southwards: 31 March 1983 | — | — | 97 891 637 | — |
| Portmaster's Office: 31 July 1983 | Southwards: 31 July 1983 | 218 388 256 | — | — | — |
| State Revenue Account | Statistisches Amt | | | | |
| Cash and Bank | Income in August | 185 342 351 | 210 337 113 | 612 964 431 | 921 405 380 |
| Interest Revenue | Revenue in August | 2 276 328 133 | 1 613 704 122 | 7 812 245 900 | 5 556 454 744 |
| | | 2 461 670 484 | 1 824 041 235 | 8 425 210 331 | 6 477 860 124 |
| State Oil Fund | State Oil Fund | 28 689 962 | 28 075 145 | 121 941 080 | 120 762 999 |
| National Road Fund | National Road Fund | 14 705 956 | 15 174 117 | 66 984 068 | 64 863 839 |
| South African Development Trust Fund | South African Development Trust Fund | 2 056 000 | 3 491 000 | 10 088 258 | 8 839 348 |
| Account for Bus Transport Services | Account for Bus Transport Services | — | 2 085 272 | — | 6 795 211 |
| Verloren Rijk Research Fund | Verloren Rijk Research Fund | 167 000 | 222 386 | 167 000 | 1 107 343 |
| S.W.A. Territorial Revenue Fund—Sales Duty | S.W.A. Territorial Revenue Fund—Sales Duty | — | — | 3 | 402 |
| | | 2 208 282 424 | 1 870 892 151 | 8 634 250 600 | 6 685 233 606 |
| Other Receipts | Ander Ontvangsten | | | | |
| Treasury Bills Issued | Statistisches Amt | 1 728 117 000 | — | 5 404 558 000 | — |
| Interest on Loans and Loans Raised— | Overname van Effekten, Obligaties en Leasing | | | | |
| Inter-Overseas Period Treasury Bonds | Overname van Teyra Teyra-obligaties | 13 603 700 | — | 57 461 900 | — |
| Inter-Overseas Period National Defence Bonds | Overname van Teyra Nationale Verdedigingsobligaties | 1 438 900 | — | 9 748 050 | — |
| Defence Bonds Bonds | Verdedigingsobligaties | 8 745 290 | — | 59 595 120 | — |
| Interest on Registered Stocks— | Overname van Gereguleerde Effekten— | | | | |
| 1-5% 1983 | 1-5% 1983 | — | — | 447 200 000 | — |
| 9% 1983 | 9% 1983 | — | — | 305 000 000 | — |
| 11% 1987 | 11% 1987 | 30 000 000 | — | 1 430 000 000 | — |
| 1-5% 2001 | 1-5% 2001 | — | — | 200 000 000 | — |
| 11% 1990 | 11% 1990 | 30 000 000 | — | 30 000 000 | — |
| 11-5% 1990 | 11-5% 1990 | 7 000 000 | — | 7 000 000 | — |
| Foreign Loans and Credits Raised— | Overname van Leasing en Krediet Opname— | | | | |
| 1982 | 1982 | — | — | 476 924 | — |
| 1982 | 1982 | 74 635 241 | — | 164 291 628 | — |
| 1977-84 | 1977-84 | — | — | 3 043 886 | — |
| 1978 | 1978 | — | — | 26 184 237 | — |
| 1981-84 | 1981-84 | — | — | 981 469 | — |
| Southwards: State Revenue Account 1976/77 | Tegengestelde: Staatsschatting 1976/77 | 18 820 | — | 18 820 | — |
| Southwards: State Revenue Account 1982/83 | Tegengestelde: Staatsschatting 1982/83 | 4 019 512 | — | 4 139 255 | — |
| Southwards: Statutory Account 1982/83 | Tegengestelde: Statistiek Rekening 1982/83 | — | — | 8 000 000 | — |
| | | 4 425 867 887 | — | 18 801 092 999 | — |
| Total (including Operating Balance) | Total (inclusief Aantekeningen) | 4 644 256 141 | — | 18 801 092 999 | — |

INREK—UITREKINGS

| Service | Dienste | Estimates Beginning 1983/84 | Month of August Maand Augustus | | Total 1 April to 31 August Totale 1 April tot 31 Augustus | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|
| | | | 1983 | 1982 | 1983 | 1982 |
| Main Revenue Account | Hoofthooftrontoening | R | R | R | R | R |
| State President | Staatpresident | 1 283 000 | 108 900 | 109 500 | 534 500 | 547 500 |
| Statutory Allowance | Statuutse Bedrag | 62 700 | 5 401 | 4 150 | 28 533 | 22 750 |
| Parliament | Parlement | 6 646 000 | 1 339 000 | 655 000 | 4 537 000 | 3 937 000 |
| Statutory Allowance | Statuutse Bedrag | 5 424 000 | 597 000 | 372 000 | 2 119 000 | 1 936 000 |
| Prime Minister | Primier Minister | 4 846 000 | 472 000 | 931 400 | 2 360 000 | 4 667 000 |
| Statutory Allowance | Statuutse Bedrag | 56 500 | 6 125 | 4 095 | 24 961 | 20 475 |
| Minister | Minister | 71 090 000 | 5 000 000 | 4 033 000 | 29 364 000 | 35 017 000 |
| Minister of Education and Development | Minister van Onderwysing en Ontwikkeling | 1 427 614 000 | 140 000 000 | 110 000 000 | 403 700 000 | 295 536 000 |
| Statutory Allowance | Statuutse Bedrag | 354 978 000 | — | — | 354 978 000 | 195 613 000 |
| Transport | Vervoer | 313 652 000 | 27 000 000 | 34 600 000 | 137 300 000 | 146 300 000 |
| Finance | Finansies | 871 191 000 | 68 000 000 | 189 950 000 | 344 400 000 | 1 889 600 000 |
| Statutory Allowance | Statuutse Bedrag | 2 849 854 000 | 207 970 214 | 115 100 314 | 1 346 134 279 | 855 804 779 |
| Audit | Rekening | 9 610 000 | 790 000 | 800 000 | 4 080 000 | 3 430 000 |
| Constitutional Development and Planning | Staatkundige Ontwikkeling en Beplanning | 3 789 775 000 | 329 200 000 | 1 200 000 | 1 686 687 000 | 5 625 000 |
| Foreign Affairs and Information | Buitelandse Sake en Inligting | 615 420 000 | 45 000 000 | 34 000 000 | 205 000 000 | 166 000 000 |
| Statutory Allowance | Statuutse Bedrag | 120 600 000 | 18 050 000 | 13 783 000 | 58 250 000 | 68 415 000 |
| Internal Affairs | Binnelandse Angeleenthede | 1 082 958 000 | 88 500 000 | 90 000 000 | 447 985 000 | 412 000 000 |
| Commission for Administration | Kommissie vir Administrasie | 39 501 000 | 700 000 | 980 000 | 24 112 000 | 17 030 000 |
| Police | Polisie | 564 282 000 | 40 000 000 | 45 000 000 | 240 000 000 | 227 000 000 |
| Health and Welfare | Gesondheid en Welzijn | 1 362 397 000 | 112 000 000 | 108 000 000 | 565 000 000 | 475 000 000 |
| Statutory Allowance | Statuutse Bedrag | 200 000 | 18 000 | 15 500 | 80 000 | 80 500 |
| National Education | Nasionale Opvoeding | 725 577 000 | 49 900 000 | 46 000 000 | 405 700 000 | 335 300 000 |
| Defence | Wetenskap | 1 047 700 000 | 149 000 000 | 244 100 000 | 1 292 100 000 | 1 373 300 000 |
| Mineral and Energy Affairs | Mineraal en Energieake | 534 400 000 | 36 300 000 | 50 400 000 | 239 350 000 | 276 150 000 |
| Industry, Commerce and Tourism | Nywerheidsweire, Handel en Toerisme | 509 613 700 | 48 500 000 | 28 000 000 | 221 500 000 | 191 000 000 |
| Justice | Regter | 101 354 000 | 7 300 000 | 7 650 000 | 34 250 000 | 37 000 000 |
| Statutory Allowance | Statuutse Bedrag | 5 927 000 | 470 000 | 470 000 | 2 440 000 | 2 439 400 |
| Prisons | Gevangenes | 231 126 000 | 18 455 000 | 15 350 000 | 105 051 000 | 81 625 000 |
| Construction Development | Geboorteaapontwikkeling | 1 019 780 000 | 90 000 000 | 62 000 000 | 426 500 000 | 375 500 000 |
| Environment Affairs | Omgewingsake | 340 182 000 | 27 000 000 | 29 300 000 | 144 400 000 | 147 800 000 |
| Agriculture | Landbou | 467 348 000 | 65 000 000 | 40 000 000 | 295 000 000 | 196 000 000 |
| Education and Training | Onderwysing en Opleiding | 561 118 000 | 32 000 000 | 40 000 000 | 201 000 000 | 199 000 000 |
| Improvement of Conditions of Service | Verbetering van Diensvoorwaardes | 250 000 000 | — | — | 4 730 000 | — |
| Statutory Allowance | Statuutse bedrag | — | — | — | — | — |
| R | R | 21 174 655 000 | 1 608 679 840 | 1 514 811 259 | 9 084 663 221 | 7 996 496 212 |
| State Oil Fund | Staatoliefonds | (a) | R | R | R | R |
| National Road Fund | Nasionale Padfonds | (b) | 299 500 000 | 26 689 962 | 28 075 145 | 121 941 080 |
| South African Development Trust Fund | Suid-Afrikaanse Ontwikkelingstrustfonds | (c) | 161 500 000 | 14 705 956 | 15 174 117 | 66 984 008 |
| Account for Black Transport Services | Rekening vir Swart Vervoerdiens | (d) | 15 000 000 | 2 056 000 | 3 491 000 | 10 088 258 |
| Sorghum Seed Research Fund | Fonds vir Sorghumbarnavorsing | (e) | 50 000 000 | 2 085 272 | — | 6 795 211 |
| S.W.A. Territorial Revenue Fund—Sales Duty | S.W.A. Gebiedsterreinkomste—Verkoop | (f) | 1 200 000 | 167 000 | 222 386 | 167 000 |
| | | | 1 500 | — | 3 | 402 |
| R | R | 527 201 500 | 43 618 218 | 49 047 920 | 199 180 349 | 202 249 142 |
| R | R | 21 702 856 504 | 1 652 298 058 | 1 563 859 179 | 9 283 873 622 | 8 198 745 355 |
| Other Income | Ander Uitbetalings | | | | | |
| Treasury Bills repaid, Interest | Treasureskuld van Staatkassier, Buitelands | | — | 1 784 697 000 | — | 4 995 087 000 |
| Ten Republics Certificate repaid | Republieksgoedertuifonds geleig | | — | — | — | 102 |
| Loan Levy repaid | Leenoplossing geleig | | — | 5 211 046 | — | 10 111 510 |
| Settling Fund Advances | Oplossingsfondseavance | | — | 889 133 | — | 948 758 |
| I.M.P. Security Credit | I.M.P. Beveiligingskrediet | | — | 58 970 331 | — | 58 970 331 |
| Gold and Foreign Exchange Contingency Reserve Account | Goud en Buitelandsvalutareservekrediet | | — | — | — | 892 343 749 |
| Interest Bank, Bonds and Loans Redeemed | Bankrente, Effekte, Obligasies en Leenings | | — | — | — | — |
| Five Year Non-Resident Bonds | Viervier-obligasies vir Nie-residenters | | — | 822 000 | — | 3 489 000 |
| 6% Treasury Bonds | 6% Treasureskuld-obligasies | | — | 32 163 900 | — | 35 805 300 |
| National Defence Bonds | Nasionale Verdedigingsobligasies | | — | 20 000 | — | 9 073 400 |
| Second Series National Defence Bonds | Tweede Reeks Nasionale Verdedigingsobligasies | | — | 5 500 | — | 78 800 |
| 6% National Defence Bonds | 6% Nasionale Verdedigingsobligasies | | — | 154 700 | — | 896 750 |
| 6% National Defence Bonds | 6% Nasionale Verdedigingsobligasies | | — | 30 000 | — | 295 400 |
| 7% Treasury Bonds | 7% Treasureskuld-obligasies | | — | 1 224 500 | — | 8 777 600 |
| Second Series 6% Treasury Bonds | Tweede Reeks 6% Treasureskuld-obligasies | | — | 554 100 | — | 5 585 000 |
| Interim Period Treasury Bonds | Onderwysende Termyn Treasureskuld-obligasies | | — | 2 397 100 | — | 11 327 600 |
| Interim Period National Defence Bonds | Onderwysende Termyn Nasionale Verdedigingsobligasies | | — | 3 006 100 | — | 6 151 300 |
| Defence Bonds | Verdedigingsobligasies | | — | 15 184 980 | — | 60 949 705 |
| Interest Registered Stock | Bankrente Geregistreerde Effekte | | — | — | — | 403 793 200 |
| 12.5% 1981 | 12.5% 1981 | | — | 300 000 000 | — | 300 000 000 |
| Foreign Loans and Credits Redeemed | Buitelands Leenings en Krediete Gereguleer | | — | — | — | — |
| 1981/82 | 1981/82 | | — | 4 166 458 | — | 8 637 748 |
| 1979 | 1979 | | — | — | — | 17 661 590 |
| 1982 | 1982 | | — | 24 973 796 | — | 24 973 796 |
| Income, Statutory Allowance 1982/83 | Uitbetalings, Statuutse Bedrag 1982/83 | | — | — | — | 2 709 604 |
| Income, State Revenue Vote 1976/77 | Uitbetalings, Staatinkomstebegrotingspost 1976/77 | | — | 18 820 | — | 18 820 |
| Income, State Revenue Vote 1982/83 | Uitbetalings, Staatinkomstebegrotingspost 1982/83 | | — | 140 267 486 | — | 140 267 486 |
| Income, State Revenue Vote 1981/82 | Uitbetalings, Staatinkomstebegrotingspost 1981/82 | | — | 28 036 417 | — | 28 036 417 |
| R | R | — | 2 402 813 367 | — | 7 023 269 966 | — |
| R | R | — | 4 055 114 125 | — | 16 309 343 588 | — |
| Endpaper Balance, 31 August 1983 | Skatteinvalde, 31 Augustus 1983 | | — | — | — | — |
| Total | Total | R | 4 644 256 143 | — | 16 828 283 506 | — |

(a) Section 1 of Act 38 of 1977
(b) Section 2(1)(a) of Act 54 of 1971
(c) Section 8 of Act 18 of 1954
(d) Section 7(1) of Act 53 of 1957
(e) Section 196a of Act 63 of 1962
(f) Section 22(4)(a) of Act 25 of 1969

(a) Artikel 1 van Wet 38 van 1977
(b) Artikel 2(1)(a) van Wet 54 van 1971
(c) Artikel 8 van Wet 18 van 1954
(d) Artikel 7(1) van Wet 53 van 1957
(e) Artikel 196a van Wet 63 van 1962
(f) Artikel 22(4)(a) van Wet 25 van 1969

BRIEFS

PIET RETIEF WATER SHORTAGE--JOHANNESBURG--Taps ran dry in the eastern Transvaal town of Piet Retief on Monday and for three days residents have been collecting their water in buckets from tankers. The town's major water supply, the Assegai River, stopped flowing and residents have had to draw their water from one of the roaming private or municipal tankers. The tankers are taking water from pools along the mostly dry riverbed. The Town Secretary, Mr "Pottie" Potgieter, said yesterday that water might be back in the pipe network by Friday, although not on a 24-hour basis. "We hope the situation will ease by the weekend, but a very strict rationing programme will then be put into operation which will remain until we get some rain," he said. Water was released from the Hayshope Dam, under construction about 40 km away, on Monday as one of the crisis measures taken to maintain a water supply for the town. Mr Potgieter said the water had not yet reached the Piet Retief pumping station, but he expected it to do so "sometime tomorrow". Mr Potgieter attributed the delay to the dry riverbed and seepage. He said the Piet Retief Municipality and the Department of Water Affairs were working together to try and alleviate the situation and were considering plans to pump water from a small stream to the town as part of the crisis measures. Mr Potgieter said the water ran out "suddenly" and it was likely that very hot, windy days and rapid spring growth in plants along the river bank had caused the crisis. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Oct 83 p 9]

TRAINING BLACK DOCTORS--PRETORIA--The Medical University of Southern Africa (Medunsa) will train about 200 doctors, 50 dentists, 50 veterinarians and 300 parmedical specialists a year in the next five years." A spokesman for the university said yesterday millions of rands had been earmarked for projects aimed at expanding and building facilities to cater for the growth of the institution. When complete, Medunsa would be able to accommodate about 4 500 students a year, he said. "In a country where there is only one Black doctor for every 90 000 Black people, and Black dentists and veterinarians are virtually non-existent, we can be very proud of the work Medunsa is doing," he said. The university comprising the faculties of medicine, dentistry and veterinary sciences, was established on August 21, 1976, to train Black doctors after Black students were phased out at the University of Natal's Wentworth Medical School in Durban. Medunsa is about 30 km north-west of Pretoria in Garankuwa, on the border of Bophuthatswana. It adjoins the Grankuwa Hospital, where more than 20 000 outpatients and 3 000 admissions a month are treated. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Oct 83 p 11]

SA SKIN SPECIALISTS--MASERU--A team of South African dermatologists is to visit Maseru on October 13 and 14 to treat those who cannot afford the high specialist fees at South African hospitals. It will be the third team of dermatologists to visit the Queen Elizabeth II hospital since the beginning of the year. Nine teams of medical specialists have worked in Lesotho this year and a tenth team, consisting of orthopaedic surgeons, is expected in November. The visit of the skin specialists is part of the medical shuttle service to Lesotho, introduced 15 years ago by industrialist Dr Anton Rupert, to help the sick in Lesotho. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Oct 83 p 11]

WATER CRISIS IN OFS--THE small south-eastern Orange Free State town of Ladybrand has become the third town to be hit by the crippling drought. Mr Steve Visser, Town Clerk of Ladybrand, told The Citizen the town's reservoirs had fallen to dangerously low levels and the Caledon River on which the town relies for much of its water had dried up. "To alleviate the problem to a certain extent," Mr Visser said, "we cut-off the water supply to a large portion of the town's 12 000 inhabitants on Wednesday night. The supply has however been restored." To ensure a supply in the future, the Council is exploring the possibility of underground water in the Caledon River bed. "We also have to rely on our boreholes," Mr Visser said. Meanwhile, Winburg, another Orange Free State town, is reduced to using only 25 litres of water per household a day. The 1 800 Winburg residents have to rely on tanks and boreholes for most of their water. Piet Retief in the south-eastern Transvaal, has managed to ensure a sufficient water supply for the next eight weeks at least. The Town Council, working with the Department of Water Affairs, has built a weir across one of the streams in the vicinity and is pumping water to the town. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Oct 83 p 13]

FACTORY WORKERS LAID OFF--AS A result of the recession, 86 700 factory employees had lost their jobs by the end of the first quarter of this year and since then the situation had worsened, Mr Hennie Viljoen, president of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, said yesterday. Addressing the TCI's annual general meeting in Johannesburg, he said that during that period, 9 600 Whites had lost their jobs in industry. The number of Coloured workers in industry had declined by 18 300; the number of Asian workers by 4 500 and the number of Blacks by 54 300. "At present we do not know how many more people have lost their jobs, but it is a tragic situation." Factories had had no choice in the matter because of the hammering the manufacturing industry had taken, he said. "Last year, which was the first full year after the downswing started, the volume of manufacturing production dropped by 2,6 percent and by a staggering 14,4 percent in the first quarter of this year." Only seven of the 27 sectors regularly surveyed by the Central Statistics Office showed any increase, six of them by less than five percent. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Oct 83 p 8]

INDUSTRIAL PAY GAPS--Pay gaps are much in evidence in South Africa's industrial make-up, says Mr M W Zimmerman, industrial psychologist and senior consultant of FSA Management Consultants. He told delegates yesterday at the Institute of Personnel Management's convention in Bophuthatswana that a seemingly vast pay gap existed between white males and black males in the skilled and semi-skilled areas. Even though 77 percent of firms surveyed by Mr Zimmerman

backed equivalent pay for equivalent work, pay gaps still existed in sex, geographical location, type of jobs and of business. One pertinent example was the gap in basic pay between white males (excluding artisans), white females and black males. "We find the average monthly basic pay of black males is 45 percent that of whites. If the skilled and semi-skilled groups are studied separately, the pay gap is significantly reduced, because blacks are shown to earn an average of about 65 percent as much as whites." This is attributed to relatively more whites being in more skilled jobs, and many more blacks in jobs requiring lower skills. If skilled levels are divided yet again, then on average blacks earn 74 percent as much as whites on a graded basis, which relates more to the complexity of work involved. Professor S M Swart and Mr A M Brand of Stellenbosch University Graduate School of Business said the sharp rise in black wages played a significant role in the drop of real salaries of whites from 1974 to 1979. In no single year did the average real remuneration (in 1975 terms) drop below that of previous years. This was true for all other race groups, but notably in the case of whites, where remuneration had dropped annually from 1974 to 1979. In nominal terms there was a wide gap between average remuneration of all white and non-white groups. They attributed this to a skilled gap and a wage discrimination gap. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Sep 83 p 13M]

MOST 'NO' AGENTS FOR CP--The Conservative Party has been granted the majority of "no" agents for the November 2 referendum. Referendum regulations provide for the appointment of a "yes" and "no" agent in all 166 constituencies. They will serve in an administrative capacity during the referendum campaign and at the polls for voters either supporting or not supporting the constitution. The National Party and the New Republic Party came to an agreement on the appointment of "yes" agents before nominations for referendum agents closed last week. Under the agreement, the NP has appointed 142 "yes" agents and the NRP 24. However the political parties supporting the "no" vote--the Progressive Federal Party, the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party--could not come to an agreement. Polling officers in the different constituencies therefore appointed "no" agents in cases where nominations from more than one of the "no" parties had been received. The CP was granted 64 "no" agents, the PFP 62 and the HNP 40. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Sep 83 p 6]

NEW HOUSING PROJECT--Houses worth more than R608 million were built throughout the country during the first half of this year, a Central Statistical Services (CSS) study has revealed. Building plans for houses to the value of R1 100 million were passed during the same period, it was found. Other residential buildings to the value of R143 million were completed during this time. More than R307 million was spent on the construction of office and other buildings during the six-month period, while alterations and additions valued at R319 million were made to existing structures. Construction of more than 3 600 houses and nearly 2 000 flat units was completed on the Witwatersrand during the first half of this year. The value of houses erected here topped R190 million. During the same period last year a total of 3 300 houses valued at R150 million were erected on the Witwatersrand, while 870 flat units valued at R33,5 million were completed. A total of 291 buildings for commercial and manufacturing purposes were constructed on the Rand during the first half of this year compared with the 227 built during the same period last year.

Building plans (all types) to the value of more than R940 million were passed by authorities on the Rand between January and June this year. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Sep 83]

UCCSA REJECTS APARTHEID--The United Congregational Church of Southern Africa (UCCSA) at its general assembly in Reiger Park this week decided the theological justification of apartheid was a heresy. With the exception of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa (PCSA)--which is still considering the matter--the decision brings the UCCSA in line with other mainline English-speaking churches in South Africa. At the UCCSA assembly last year--shortly before the WARC meeting--the Church decided apartheid was a sin. This was seen as anticipating the WARC's decision, especially as the UCCSA stated at the same time that it could not engage in dialogue with the Dutch Reformed Churches until they had rejected apartheid. The UCCSA recommendation reads "The assembly affirms that the practice of apartheid is sinful as its theological justification is heretical." The UCCSA yesterday reaffirmed its decision to unite with the PCSA by 145 votes to six. The PCSA decided in favour of union by 130 votes to one. But the decision must still go to individual presbyteries for approval and there are indications that it could fail by not receiving the necessary two-thirds majority. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 28 Sep 83 p 3]

AUSTRALIAN REMARKS--The minister of foreign affairs and information, Mr Pik Botha, has described a statement by the Australian foreign minister, Mr William Hayden, in which he criticized South Africa, as an emotional and irrational outburst. Addressing a public meeting in East London, Mr Botha said he wished to assure Mr Hayden that few people in South Africa, if any, were impressed with his remarks made in the Australian Parliament. Mr Hayden is reported to have said that the 130 colored and Indian representatives in the respective houses under the new constitution fell short of the numbers that the whites would have. Mr Botha said that no one seemed to have told Mr Hayden that these figures reflected the ratios of the three population groups concerned. Mr Botha said Australia now pontificated to South Africa instead of reflecting on how it had approached and handled its own relations with aborigines. He wanted to invite Mr Hayden to explain to the world exactly what Australia had done to its original inhabitants and to tell the world whether he was happy with the result. Mr Botha suggested that Mr Hayden should expend his energy in making a concrete and positive contribution toward Africa's development. [Text] [MB150638 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Oct 83]

NPP DECISION ON CONSTITUTION--The policy-making executive committee of the National People's Party (NPP), which is the majority party in the South African Indian Council, has decided that it is not appropriate to take a decision on the proposed new constitution because the Indian community does not yet have any real participation in the plan. The chairman of the executive committee, Mr Rajbansi, said in Durban that the NPP wanted to reaffirm that it was committed to a peaceful evolutionary approach without boycotts. He said that if the majority of whites votes "yes" on 2 November, the NPP would determine its approaches accordingly. [Text] [MB180901 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Oct 83]

DURBAN MEETING HALL FIRE--The Durban township of Lamontville has again been hit by violence. Carmen Ricard reports: [Ricard] The community hall in Lamontville has been set alight, and there is a heavy police presence in the area, according to reliable eyewitnesses. There was to have been a meeting in the hall this afternoon in support of the government's recently announced decision to incorporate Lamontville and another township, (Hambanathi), into Kwazulu. The decision has proved extremely unpopular, and many mass rallies have condemned the moves. According to witnesses, the hall where the meeting was to be held is now ablaze, and police have used teargas to disperse the crowds in the vicinity. Lamontville was the scene of violence earlier this year when unrest broke out over a controversial rent increase. [Text] [MB161327 Entata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 16 Oct 83]

CROWDS DISPERSED NEAR DURBAN--Police had to use teargas on two occasions to disperse fighting crowds in the township of Lamontville near Durban yesterday. A police spokesman said at least 11 people were injured in the clashes which started after a political meeting in the township. The house of the chairman of the meeting, Mr (Layton Makathini), was burned down by the demonstrators while at least eight cars were also destroyed in the violence. A police spokesman said the injuries were mainly caused by rocks thrown by a group of about 800 men who stormed into Lamontville at about 1700 yesterday afternoon. Police have sealed off the area and nobody is allowed to enter or leave the township. [Text] [MB170809 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Oct 83]

BLACK AREA DEVELOPMENT--Participation by the private sector in the establishment and development of towns in black areas and national states is made possible from today in terms of a proclamation in the Government Gazette. Regulations enable entrepreneurs from the private sector, such as developers, building societies, and white and black employers, to help with the establishment or development of a town in an area approved for that purpose by the minister of cooperation and development. Provision is made for all aspects of township development, services, and financing. White entrepreneurs wishing to become involved in the development programs in the national states are protected by the 99-year leasehold system. The Association of Building Societies has given its full support to the new plan, and the governments of the national states have been consulted on the amended regulations. [Text] [MB141844 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Oct 83]

JOHANNESBURG INFLOX CONTROL MEASURES--The minister of community development, Mr Pen Kotze, says that the government plans to introduce drastic steps to curb the illegal intrusion of coloreds and Indians into the center of Johannesburg and the city's white residential areas. Mr Kotze made this statement at a news conference in Johannesburg after he and the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, had visited one of the problem areas in the city, the suburb of Mayfair. He also issued a warning to people offering illegal accommodation to coloreds and Indians that they would not in future receive any mercy.

Mr Kotze said legislation would be introduced at the next sitting of parliament to deal with offenders. He said that orderly coexistence and good human relations required that the traditional living patterns of separate residential areas should be maintained in accordance with government policy. [Text] [MB171311 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 Oct 83]

CISKEI ATROCITIES--The South African Allied Workers Union president (Thozamile Gweta) came out of hiding for a brief period yesterday. (Gweta) addressed a meeting in Durban called to discuss alleged atrocities of the Ciskei Government and its agents. In his speech (Gweta) attacked what he called the South African Government's involvement in the Ciskei atrocities. [Begin Gweta recording] With the money that comes from the part of the workers, South Africa is maintaining the existence of Ciskei. It pours millions of rand into the Ciskei for its financial stability. South Africa spends millions of rand manufacturing, buying, and supplying arms to the Ciskei. These very arms are being used to kill the people of (Mlangeni). How can South Africa therefore claim its immunity from the brutal cold-blooded murder of the [words indistinct] by the Ciskei army, the police, and the [words indistinct]. [end recording] (Gweta) has not appeared in public for some time because of alleged security policy harassment and the threat of detention. [Text] [MB171019 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 17 Oct 83]

CSO: 3400/5

NETHERLANDS, EEC GIVE COUNTRY GRANTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] THE Netherlands government has given Zambia a K9.6 million grant for balance of payment support and technical cooperation.

Part of the money will be used to import fertiliser, steel and other raw materials.

The grant was clinched at the end of annual bilateral consultations between the two countries held in Lusaka from Tuesday to Thursday.

The Zambian team was headed by acting permanent secretary for the National Commission for Development Planning Dr Ephraim Kaunga while The Netherlands' delegation was led by chief of the Southern African division Dr Roelos Harkema.

They reviewed funds made available in previous years and proposals for bilateral cooperation this year.

They resolved to concentrate the aid in the Western Province while at national level the agricultural sector, especially animal husbandry, is to receive priority.

Both parties voted to allocate funds for new projects on technical cooperation in the province and to continue others already underway.

The Dutch authorities have agreed to buy 3,000 tonnes of maize for Zambia from Malawi under an on-going maize contract between Namboard and the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation of Malawi. This will cost an extra K675,000.

Since 1975, the Netherlands has given Zambia a yearly amount of K7 million for both technical aid projects and import support. The European Economic Commission (EEC) has given Zambia a grant of K3,689,600 for rice development projects in the Northern Province.

Provincial political secretary Mr Aaron Mulenga who is the chairman of the newly formed steering committee for the projects, disclosed this on Thursday and said the Government would contribute K1,046,924 towards the projects. Times Reporter/Zana.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR LAST QUARTER 1983 RELEASED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Oct 83 p 2

[Text]

But this relief measure has been welcomed with caution by businessmen who contend that the allocation was based on a further reduced "forex" budget.

The allocation was confirmed in Lusaka yesterday by chairman of the Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association (Zincom), Mr Vernon Mwaanga who said it was far from adequate.

Mr Mwaanga would not say how much foreign exchange

was released but referred queries to the chairman of foreign exchange committee and acting permanent secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr Ng'andu Magande.

Early last month Mr Magande said that about K130 million worth of import licences were issued during the second quarter of this year and three quarters were met in foreign exchange.

He said then that foreign exchange problems had become so critical that his ministry had stopped issuing import licences for the third quarter.

The business community had since expressed fear that several industries would collapse if urgent steps were not taken to alleviate the situation.

Welcoming the forex allocation Mr Mwaanga recalled that so far, only that of second and fourth quarters had been made available leaving the first and third quarters completely blank.

"If the companies got their forex in September they would

be able to plan for the fourth quarter production levels and make a more realistic quarter tax assessments under the period under review."

The Zincom chief said that in the absence of any import licence and forex allocations it was impossible for companies to assess the level of their income.

"Now that the foreign exchange committee is beginning to get into its stride we hope that it will be able to make its quarterly allocations in advance to help companies plan ahead.

Mr Mwaanga said the committee gave a substantial allocation of 'forex' to companies involved in providing essential goods while others received a reduced amount.

Zincom strongly felt that there was also need to give priority to the question of expatriate remittances and gratuities because at the moment there were a lot of these benefits in the pipeline.

"As long as the country needs the expatriate, efforts must be made to meet their individual remittances affecting them. They came here not only to help develop the country but to make money.

"Many expatriates are facing very severe problems to meet even mortgage and life insurance in their respective countries and something must be done to alleviate the situation."

He regretted at the alleged discriminatory tendency in the allocation of business allowances which, he said, favoured Government and parastatal officials travelling abroad,

ZCCM REDUCES ITS LOSSES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] **ZAMBIA Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) has reduced its losses by K17 million for the financial year ended March 31, this year, according to the latest annual report just released.**

A statement released together with the report a ZCCM chairman and chief executive Mr Francis Kaunda said the loss of K127 million during the year under review compared to K144 million last year had drastically fallen below the company's forecast of K57 million.

He said among factors which contributed to this improvement were the cost-saving measures undertaken by the ZCCM which had resulted in an impressive total cash savings of K356 million.

Mr Kaunda in his report doubted whether the forerunners of ZCCM, Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM), even acting together, would have achieved this improvement in the absence of the merger, and surmounted the effects of the world economic recession over the past year.

He noted that although in Kwacha terms ZCCM's

receipts from metal sales were boosted by K45 million following the 20 per cent devaluation of the Kwacha against Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) last January 20, ZCCM's indebtedness went up by about K117 million during the last quarter of the year under review.

Mr Kaunda observed that the company's operations were also adversely affected by the depreciation of the sterling which slightly reduced the overall benefits of the Kwacha devaluation.

During the year under review, ZCCM had critically examined the question of closing some mines or sections of these mines.

"This exercise had profound implications both for the company and the nation since the company still provides as much as 95 per cent of Zambia's foreign exchange earnings."

The ZCCM chief added that the study produced several important conclusions including that the closure of some mines would have no significant benefit to the company in the short term.

"In the long-term some savings could have been made but at the risk of some mines not being re-opened," Mr Kaunda said, adding that for these reasons the company could not afford to shut down a section of the Zambian economy.

ZCCM was particularly happy that the Government had agreed to have its loans which stood at K203 million at the close of the year under review, to be subordinated to all loans and liabilities of the company on condition that the ZCCM restricted its right to declare dividends during the period of subordination.

Turning to metal markets, Mr Kaunda said the commodities market remained depressed because of the world-wide economic recession.

"During the year intensified speculative pressures and currency factors helped copper to recover in prices but demand remained depressed allowing stocks on the London Metal Exchange (LME) to rise despite the much heralded economic recovery."

AD HOC COMMITTEE PRESENTS WAGE REPORT TO KAUNDA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Sep 83 p 1

[Text]

THERE has been a general agreement on the ten per cent wage ceiling by the special committee appointed by President Kaunda in June to study the issue.

The agreement ends what had been seen as a potentially explosive issue in Zambia.

The committee also accepted an alternative method of awarding wage increases to workers suggested by the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) which had rejected the wage limit and instead made its own demands.

Labour and Social Services Minister Mr Frederick Hapunda said this yesterday at State House when he presented the ad hoc committee's report to President Kaunda for Prime Minister Mundia, its chairman.

The committee's appointment was prompted by a deadlock between the Government and the unions on the controversial ten per cent ceiling and was instructed to study ZCTU counter proposals.

Mr Hapunda said in its work, the committee which comprised Government and ZCTU officials, found it necessary to discuss the economy in general.

Receiving the report, Dr Kaunda said he was pleased, not because the committee had agreed on the ceiling imposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), but because of a cordial atmosphere that had been created as a result of the committee's work.

Apart from the committee having "much agreement" on ten per cent it agreed on various other labour matters.

Mr Hapunda requested that a suitable form of workers' participation in the running of the economy be introduced.

The committee hoped that the cost-saving measures launched by the Party and its Government would be strengthened and supported by the nation to help resuscitate the economy.

On the ZCTU's alternative proposal for awarding wage increases, Mr Hapunda said it was found acceptable and should therefore be studied by the Prices Incomes Commission and other parties.

There was a world-wide financial crisis at present. Even the IMF which was a capitalist institution had begun begging from elsewhere.

The President regretted that as things stood, the rich were getting richer, while the poor were getting poorer since the riches were in the hands of a few.

On the mutual trust created between the Government and the labour movement, he said this was in line with what he had all along been working for to break up the colonial set up of "compartments" where organisations like the church, the police and others worked in isolation.

The President told officials present who included ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba that he would study the report and meet the committee next week.

SWEDISH-ZAMBIAN EDUCATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Sep 83 p 5

[Text]

ZAMBIA and Sweden yesterday signed a K4.3 million education agreement designed to benefit the primary education system.

This is part of K25 million Swedish grant to Zambia for 1984.

At the signing ceremony, acting permanent secretary for National Commission for Development Planning Dr Ephraim Kaunga praised Sweden for giving grants instead of loans to developing countries.

He said Swedish aid to Zambia focused on vital areas like education, health and agriculture.

It was gratifying to note that Swedish grants to Zambia were expected to reach K27 million in 1985.

He said Swedish agreements with Zambia were meant to benefit people in rural areas who were in the majority and the most needy.

Current agreements of co-operation between the two countries would be expiring soon after which new ones

would be entered into.

Dr Kaunga noted that the accords signed yesterday would benefit handicapped people as well as technical education institutions.

And head of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) in Zambia Mrs Brita Orstberg said Sweden was satisfied with the way her cooperation with Zambia was developing.

She said the two countries had agreed that the best way to support primary education was through provision of books.

In the past SIDA had only been providing desks to schools in rural areas but now it would make available paper so that the Ministry of General Education and Culture could produce books.

She was particularly impressed by efforts of the Party and its Government in providing education for handicapped people, saying this was a unique area of activity which SIDA supported.

CSO: 3400/82

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA REITERATES REJECTION OF LIFE PRESIDENCY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpt] PRESIDENT Kaunda has reiterated his rejection of the life presidency despite mounting pressure on him by influential people within and outside the system to accept the position.

He cautioned whoever is going to succeed him to resist the temptation of accepting life presidency of both the Party and the Republic.

The President, who was answering questions on Television Zambia's Sunday Interview programme, and said he had been under pressure to accept life presidency for a long time, but he had said no "as a matter of principle."

Dr Kaunda said he was still receiving letters from some people in the system and others who had left, asking him to become life president of both the Party and the Republic.

"But I have been patient enough to call some of these people and to explain to them that I cannot, as a matter of principle, accept to become life president," he said.

After repeatedly turning down offers of life presidency, some people had accused him of not thinking of the interests of all the people of Zambia.

Dr Kaunda said there had been tempting situations in the past when the country was beset with serious problems and one could easily have thought of "taking shortcuts" to overcome difficulties.

One such shortcut another leader would have opted for was to accept the status of life president, Dr Kaunda said.

CSO: 3400/105

ZAIRIAN CITIZEN DETAINED, TRANSFERRED TO LUBUMBASHI

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] A CHILILABOMBEWE resident Mr Frederick Mwewa, detained by Zairean authorities last week, has been transferred to a prison in Lubumbashi, it was learnt yesterday.

Efforts by the consul-general's office in Lubumbashi and the wife, Mrs Robina Mwewa, to secure his release failed as the Zaireans demanded cash payment.

Chililabombwe governor Mr Bonaventure Lubilo who expressed concern at the detention of Mr Mwewa said he would ask Copperbelt Member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi, who is chairman of Zambia-Zaire joint permanent commission, to intervene.

Mrs Mwewa said in Chililabombwe her husband was picked up on October 3 during a cleanup campaign put up by Zaireans on their side of the border at Kasumbalesa.

'When I realised that my husband had taken long to return, I went to Kasumbalesa to inquire and they told he he had been picked up and taken to Lubumbashi.'

She corrected reports that she was also abducted together with her husband. Mrs Mwewa had only gone to Lubumbashi to help trace her husband.

After collecting her husband's national registration card which he left at Zairean immigration border post, Mrs Mwewa approached officials at the consul-general's office in Lubumbashi who helped her trace the prison where he was being kept.

Mr Mwewa was located at a prison by the name of "Baseless" and Zambian officials were not allowed to take him unless an undisclosed amount of money was paid.

Mrs Mwewa said Zairean authorities allegedly accused her husband of being a criminal. He had been beaten and tortured.

Mr Lubilo told her not to go back to Lubumbashi and asked her to leave the matter in his hands as he would refer it to Mr Shapi. He could have tried to contact his colleague across the border but this would take much longer.

SIDO RECEIVES FIRST BATCH OF INDIAN EXPERTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 26 Sep 83 p 7

[Text]

THE SMALL Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) has received the first batch of India experts who will assist the organisation in training local personnel and entrepreneurs.

The SIDO spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday that four out of the expected 12 experts from India arrived in the country on Wednesday on two-year secondment from the Indian government.

The experts who will initially be based in Lusaka have some 20 years experience in electrical and electronics; chemical engineering; marketing; exports of small scale industries products and purchasing, he said.

The spokesman explained that the experts have been working for the Small-Scale Industries Development Organisation (SSIDO) in India which have played a significant part in spreading the industrial base in that country.

Of the four experts who are already in Zambia, an electrical and chemical engineer will next month leave for the Kitwe SIDO office which is about to be opened he said.

He further said the two will be vital for the Copperbelt businessmen who are interested in making copperwares from the abundant copper in the area. "A lot of copper is being wasted in the area and that is why we have thought of making use of it," the spokesman said.

The chemical engineers will help in the formation of soap making, production of vegetable oils, paints and lemon perfume from lemon vegetation.

The spokesman who said SIDO was surveying the other international labour markets for qualified staff, indicated that two more Indian experts will be in Zambia next month while the remaining six will be expected in the country next year.

BISHOP SAYS PARTS OF LUNDAZI DISTRICT HIT BY FAMINE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

PEOPLE in chiefs Mwanya, Kazembe and Chitungulu in Lundazi district have been hit by famine.

New Eastern Province Member of the Central Committee Mrs Betty Chilunga heard this at Lundazi when the Roman Catholic Chipata diocese Bishop Mardard Mazombwe paid a courtesy call on her.

Bishop Mazombwe said he had witnessed the plight of the people in the three chiefs' areas during his recent tour of Lundazi.

The bishop appealed to the Party and its Government to send relief supplies to the affected areas to save people from starvation.

Mrs Chilunga commended the Catholic Church for its efforts to improve the living standards of the people.

She assured Bishop Mazombwe that her office would look into the problem.

She would soon tour various areas to see for herself some of the difficulties the people were facing in remote parts of the province.

Meanwhile, the Party and its Government is working out new measures of distributing food to famine stricken villagers in Gwembe Valley. Southern Province Member of Central Committee Mr Mungoni Liso has said.

Addressing two meetings at Pambangana and Mpakasa yesterday, Mr Liso said Gwembe district council would be given more funds to buy bags of maize for sale in areas badly hit by hunger.

Three church organisations were also distributing food to the villages to supplement Government efforts to stave off the famine.

CSO: 3400/82

WVI TO START RELIEF PROGRAM FOR HUNGER-STRICKEN GWEMBE VALLEY

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Oct 83 p 7

[Text] The World Vision International (WVI), a Christian humanitarian organisation, will tomorrow start a relief programme for the hunger-stricken Gwembe valley.

The organisation's director for Zambia Mr Jackson Mwano said in Lusaka that the K367,936 exercise would involve transporting food to the area until December.

It has become necessary for the organisation to move into the area in conjunction with the Christian Council of Zambia to supply mealie meal and beans because the people were starving.

Mr Mwano, who was flanked by the organisation's head of operations Mr Elias Mutale, said the operation would include special feeding components for the malnourished children.

Mothers would be trained how to prepare and feed their children with protein-rich fortified milk.

To ensure a smooth operation, the organisation had committed itself to cater for 10,000 people in Gwembe south and central who would receive a 50 kg bag of mealie meal a month per family.

The selection of areas and the 10,000 people was meant to avoid duplicating work with other organisations already working in the area.

The areas picked by the WVI are those which received minimum help from the other organisations.

Mr Mwano said apart from relief supplies, his organisation was working out an "anticipatory programme" to provide a long-term survival plan.

That programme was being worked out to enable people to grow food for themselves once the area received a good rainfall.

"It is our intention to initiate development projects in the area aimed at rehabilitating the people and setting them on a path to long-term survival," he said. The scheme would incorporate the provision of agricultural inputs such as sorghum, millet and maize seeds.

KAUNDA RAPS PEOPLE CLAIMING LUAPULA PROVINCE NEGLECTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has lashed out at people who claim that Luapula Province is neglected by the Party and its Government.

He described such people as "cheap thinking and ignorant" of the Party's efforts in developing the country.

Dr Kaunda was speaking when he addressed a mass rally at Mansa's Kaunda Square yesterday before he opened the provincial Party conference.

If the Party and its Government had neglected the area, it would not have bothered to build the Serenje-Samfya-Mansa highway and the Mukuku bridge which is the longest in Africa.

The two infrastructures had been built to ensure a better living for the people in the province.

Dr Kaunda said he would like to see peace and stability in the country and not hatred among the people.

Zambians fought for their political independence because they wanted to build a society which was based on peace and love.

Unlike colonialists who bred hatred among the people Independence had brought love and mutual respect among all Zambians.

He noted that when UNIP took over power it started preaching love for one another.

"UNIP preaches love as

we have it under our philosophy of Humanism," he said and added that all the people were God's children regardless of their tribe, creed, colour or origin: "As long as they have the soul, they are God's creatures."

Dr Kaunda warned that if peace was destroyed in the nation, it would take a long time to restore it. If Zambia had no peace she would continue to suffer.

On national building, the President said this could only be done through hard work.

Continuous

The Party had pledged to bring a balanced development to the people after Independence, citing the building of schools, hospitals and factories. These were almost non-existent at the time of Independence in 1964.

Development did not have an end as it was a continuous process based on the availability of raw materials and other facilities.

On arrival Dr Kaunda was given a rousing welcome by hundreds of Party militants.

The President who wished the people of Luapula good health, was assured that he would be given a massive "Yes" vote during the presidential elections.

KAUNDA DIRECTS SULPHURIC ACID PLANT TO BE PUT TO MAXIMUM USE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Sep 83 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday directed that Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia's K31 million sulphuric acid plant should be put to optimum use to justify the massive investment pumped into the project.

He said this when he commissioned the plant in Kafue.

The commissioning of the plant brought the Party and its Government's investment into NCZ to K350 million, thereby making it the largest single investment during the post-independence era.

"Naturally, the nation's expectations are high. A concerted effort should now be made to ensure that the massive investment we have here is put to optimum," Dr Kaunda told the huge crowd in Kafue that came to witness the event.

He noted that apart from using the sulphuric acid or the production of ammonium sulphate which was a major constituent in the manufacture of compound fertilisers within the plant, there would be a surplus for both internal and external market.

The President said he hoped the surplus acid would not only stimulate an export market, but also facilitate the setting

up of local industries for its use.

"There are many industries that can be started using sulphuric acid. After all, sulphuric acid is one of those rare inputs used in the manufacture of many products. So let industry take up this challenge."

Dr Kaunda paid tribute to the Japanese government for helping Zambia in the construction of the plant.

He praised a Japanese company, Kobe Steel, the contractors and project consultant, Professor Raisaku Kiyoura of the Tokyo Institute of Technology, for the excellent performance.

Dr Kaunda told Japanese ambassador to Zambia Mr Eiji Seki that Zambia was grateful for the aid which was truly purposeful.

He informed Mr Seki, and through him other donors, that Zambia had now put priority on debt-servicing on all development assistance.

To avoid pollution of the Kafue town which might result from industrialisation, the President directed that a committee be formed for the protection of water, soil and air before it was too late.

Dr Kaunda emphasised the

importance of taking precautionary measures on pollution, saying the phenomenon of "acid rain" which now faced the industrialised world should not be allowed to spread to Zambia.

Before giving his prepared speech Dr Kaunda said Zambia would not discriminate against countries on the basis of their ideologies.

The philosophy of Humanism in which Zambia believed, he said, placed man at the centre of all other things irrespective of creed, race, religion, colour or other affiliations.

It was because of this policy that Zambia was able to cooperate with different nations like America, India, the Soviet Union and Japan.

Earlier, in inviting Dr Kaunda to speak, Zimco director-general Mr James Mapoma said NCZ was facing serious problems of spare parts and other essential raw materials because of lack of foreign exchange.

He said while the firm's management was doing its best even in the face of problems, it was imperative for the Bank of Zambia to support it by allocating NCZ with the required foreign exchange.

ZNTB DIRECTOR COMMENTS ON IDLE SPEED BOAT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Oct 83 p 5

[Text]

THE Zambia National Tourist Board (ZNTB) last year bought a K14,000 speed boat which has since been lying idle because the organisation has not yet found use for it.

This was confirmed by the managing director Mr Amusa Mwanamwambwa yesterday in Lusaka who said the vessel had been bought for tourism research purposes.

"At the moment we haven't found use for it and that is why it is not being used," said Mr Mwanamwambwa.

The boat was to be used for research on rivers such as the Zambezi and Kafue which had a lot of water.

However, the boat has been at the centre of controversy since its purchase last year.

Some workers within the board alleged that some senior staff used it for fishing, allegations which Mr Mwanamwambwa dismissed as untrue.

The ZNTB boss said that he had been taken 'aback' by the rumours and led a Times of Zambia reporter and two members of the board of direc-

tors to Kafue where the boat is being kept by the manufacturers since it was bought in February last year.

Mr Mwanamwambwa said the boat was being kept at the builder's place because the ZNTB did not have a convenient place for its storage.

"We cannot let anyone use the boat for his own purposes unless it is done behind our backs."

He said he would not encourage any member of staff to divert company property to personal use.

The Party committee at ZNTB was alarmed when the speedboat was not delivered to the company's warehouse along Lumumba Road.

This led to the rumours that it was being used for fishing by an unnamed member of staff on Kafue river.

Mr Mwanamwambwa challenged workers who had been speculating over the boat's whereabouts to go and inspect it at Kafue.

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